

The Global Newspaper  
Edited and Published  
in Paris

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# Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

NO. 32398

17/87

LONDON, THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1987

ESTABLISHED 1887

## In Middle America, A Mood of Despair

*Polls Show a Dramatic Loss of Faith  
in Leaders and Pessimism on Future*

This article was based on door-to-door reporting by Washington Post staff writers David S. Broder, James Johnson and Paul Taylor and on Washington Post-ABC News polling nationally and in six Knoxville and Knox County, Tennessee, precincts.

Washington Post Service

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee — For generations, the people of Knox County have been characterized as conservative, patriotic and Republican. No Democrat has ever represented their Tennessee Valley congressional district, and for six years these voters gave Ronald Reagan their ardent support.

On the surface, there seems no reason for any of that to be different today — but it is, dramatically. Five days of intensive door-to-

door interviews with voters and a wide cross section of community leaders here disclosed strikingly negative feelings about the direction of the country and the performance of its leaders, including President Reagan.

And the words of disappointment, cynicism and concern voiced here are echoed in other parts of the country, national polls show. Measures of pessimism, worry about the future and distrust of government are all on the rise.

In the Knoxville suburbs, Dan Helton, 28, seated in the living room of his attractive ranch-style house, a \$35,000 car parked outside his door, said: "You can't trust anybody. The quality of trust in people is just out of the question anymore. It's the American way, seemingly. It's a sickening way to feel."

Politicians are definitely included in that not-to-be-trusted category. "We're losing faith in our leaders," said Wayne Spurgeon, an anesthesia coordinator at a local hospital. "We don't vote for a person, we vote for an image he wants us to see."

Not since similar Washington Post surveys in the early 1970s, when 1960s optimists gave way to disillusionment over the Vietnam war and what many viewed as a collective national breakdown, has the political climate seemed to have veered so quickly toward distrust and cynicism.

On a number of fronts, voters say, from White House to Wall Street to pulpit to corporate headquarters, things appear to have slipped disturbingly out of control.

This sense of a loss of control over the nation's destiny creates concern about who is in charge of the country and where the nation is headed.

The reasons for this are both specific and elusive.

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Mr. Urban said that Mr. Mueller had been detained by the police until he was identified as a diplomat, then released to U.S. officials.

The Polish Foreign Ministry delivered a protest note to U.S. officials in Warsaw on Monday about Mr. Mueller's activity but had not formally expelled him from the country, he said. A U.S. Embassy spokesman said Mr. Mueller left Poland on Sunday.

At his weekly press conference, Mr. Urban showed Western and Polish journalists a film that he said showed Mr. Mueller meeting with a contact in a wooded area in Warsaw. The film also showed Mr.

See POLAND, Page 8

## Poles Accuse U.S. Diplomat Of Espionage

By Jackson Diehl

Washington Post Service

WARSAW — The Polish government accused a U.S. diplomat stationed here of spying Wednesday and said his activity was evidence of aggressive and ongoing U.S. espionage in East bloc countries.

The government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, said that Albert

Iran says it has sentenced an American engineer to 10 years in prison for spying. Page 3.

Mueller, a second secretary in the political section of the U.S. Embassy, had been "caught red-handed" on Saturday as he met with a contact to deliver espionage equipment, money and instructions.

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## Kiosk

### Confidence Vote Ordered in Italy

ROME (Reuters) — A vote of confidence that is expected to bring down Italy's new minority government and provoke a general election on June 21 will be held on Tuesday, parliamentary floor leaders decided Wednesday night.

The leaders in the Chamber of Deputies decided on the date after a meeting to discuss the timetable for the rest of a confidence debate in the caretaker administration of the Christian Democratic prime minister, Amintore Fanfani.

A bust of Stalin in the central square of Fier, Albania, sets the tone for the world's last Stalinist state. Page 7.

GENERAL NEWS

Sri Lanka bombed Tamil areas in retaliation for the bomb attack in Colombo. Page 2.

Army engineers in Argentina ended a revolt to protest human rights trials. Page 3.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

West German metalworkers and their employers reached a contract settlement. Page 11.



The Associated Press

### Filibuster in Japanese Diet Takes a Toll

Members of the Japanese parliament, or Diet, taking maps early Wednesday as the opposition drug its feet over the 1987 national budget. The opposition, by means of a seldom-used delaying tactic, sought to eliminate a sales tax proposed by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. Page 7.

## Hopes High as Arms Talks Resume Today

By Barry James

International Herald Tribune

U.S. and Soviet negotiators resume talks in Geneva on Thursday that could lead to the most significant arms control accord since the 1972 Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty.

There is strong political pressure both in Moscow and in Washington to reach an agreement, described by one prominent U.S. lawmaker as potentially the most "truly meaningful" in the history of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The U.S. negotiator, Maynard W. Giltman, said he would not be rushed, despite political pressures, for a quick agreement.

"Our effort will be directed to producing a sound and durable INF agreement, not to meeting a timetable," he said, referring to an intermediate-range nuclear force

accord. He said the United States would "ensure that an INF agreement enhances the security of the United States and its allies."

North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies are deeply concerned that the proposals would punch holes in the American nuclear deterrent on which they have relied to keep the peace for the past 42 years.

Despite such misgivings, the Reagan administration appeared keen to make a deal and thereby clear the way to a third summit meeting between President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev — a meeting that could rescue the administration from the opprobrium of the Iran-contra scandal.

The lack of trust in government is widespread, regardless of Mr. Reagan's popularity and even aside from his current crisis. Early in his second term, before the Iran disclosures, when Mr. Reagan's popularity was high, six of 10 people questioned in Washington Post-ABC News polls said the government in Washington could be trusted to do the right thing "only some of the time," a level of distrust nearly as

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Maynard W. Giltman, the chief U.S. negotiator in Geneva, as talks prepared to resume on an arms control accord.

## Prime Tax Havens Becoming an Endangered Species

By Gary Klott

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Tax evaders, insider traders, drug traffickers and others looking for foreign places to hide ill-gotten money are discovering that even in the clandestine world of tax havens and numbered accounts bankers can no longer be counted on to keep their mouths shut.

## South African Police Kill 5 Rail Workers

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — The police said they fired on striking black railroad workers at a Johannesburg train station on Wednesday, killing five and wounding an unknown number during an "illegal gathering."

The police statement said a riot squad officer was stabbed and a constable apparently was shot when railroad workers attacked of

*South Africa has severely restricted the reporting of unrest or dissent. Correspondents may be fined or imprisoned for failing to submit to censors articles that contravene regulations.*

ficers who tried to disperse them with tear gas. The police then opened fire, the statement said.

The railroad workers gathered at the Doornfontein station after it was announced that the government transport service was dismissing 16,000 striking train employees.

Earlier, 50 black men carrying axes and sticks got involved in a running battle with the police after leaving a union building for the Doornfontein station. A white policeman with a bloodied head fired his pistol at the black men, shooting two of them.

Some of the men returned to the union building, which houses offices of the nation's largest labor federation — the Congress of

South African Trade Unions and several of its affiliates, including the railroad workers union.

Mike Roussos, spokesman for the South African Railway and Harbor Workers Union, which is leading the six-week-old strike, said the armed black men set out for the Doornfontein station "because we had been getting reports of a number of clashes" between union members and security forces.

Hundreds of policemen, some armed with automatic rifles, surrounded the union building and announced through loudspeakers that no one was to leave. Approximately 500 people, including journalists, were believed to be in the building.

The South African Transport Services, the rail company, set Wednesday as the deadline for 18,000 striking workers to end their walkout, which started in March, or lose their jobs. The company spokesman, Dirk Buckes, said about 2,000 had returned to work.

In a separate incident, union officials said that the police fired guns and tear gas outside union offices in Germiston, southeast of Johannesburg, severely wounding at least two persons.

In Soweto, tens of thousands of people stayed away from work and school on Wednesday after pamphlets calling for a three-day boycott were distributed in the black township outside Johannesburg.



The main bus station in Colombo, Sri Lanka, after the bombing on Tuesday.

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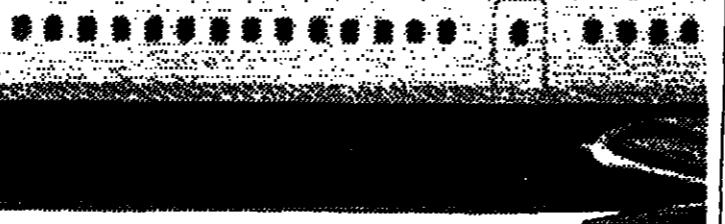
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## Sri Lanka

### Bombs Tamils After Attack In Colombo

The Associated Press

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Government warplanes bombed Tamil separatist strongholds on Wednesday, reportedly killing 80 persons, in retaliation for the bombing of Colombo's main bus station as the two-day civil war death toll rose to more than 220.

Two Tamil separatist groups on Wednesday denied responsibility for the bombing of the bus station Tuesday, killing at least 106 people.

Meanwhile, near Trincomalee in eastern Sri Lanka, Tamil rebels detonated a bomb Wednesday under an army vehicle, killing 15 soldiers and wounding 60, according to a military officer.

The officer, who commented on condition of anonymity, also said Tamil separatists attacked an army camp at Kankesanturai, 12 miles (19 kilometers) north of Jaffna on Tuesday, killing 14 soldiers and three policemen. He said eight rebels were believed killed.

The violence on Wednesday raised to at least 360 the number of people killed in ethnic conflicts since Friday.

Tilak Ratnayaka, chairman of the government media center, said the confirmed toll from the bombing of the station was 106 dead and 295 wounded, many of whom were badly burned.

However, he said the number of dead could rise and another official, who refused to be identified, said it might exceed 200.

Military sources, meanwhile, said prisoners at Colombo's Wellcave Prison, perhaps Sinhalese seeking revenge for the Colombo bombing, may have beat to death six Tamil prisoners on Wednesday. They captured and beat a prison official before order was restored when the army opened fire.

The prison has about 5,000 inmates, but it was not known how many were involved in the riot. During the 1983 anti-Tamil riots in Colombo, 59 Tamil inmates were killed in the prison.

Sinhalese, who are mostly Buddhist, make up the majority of island's 16 million people and control the government and military. The mainly Tamil Tamils claim they are discriminated against by the Sinhalese, and Tamil guerrillas have been fighting for four years to set up an independent homeland in the north and east.

The government blamed two Tamil separatist groups, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam and the Eelam Revolutionary Organization of Students, for the bombing.

"We have never targeted our attacks at civilians," said Velupillai Balakumaran, a spokesman for the Eelam Revolutionary Organization of Students.

"We deny involvement and we condemn such actions against civilians," said a Tigers spokesman, Lawrence Thulakar.

Mr. Ratnayaka said some civilians may have been among the injured in the retaliatory bombing Wednesday of Jaffna peninsula, which is dominated by Tamil rebels.

"The government has issued a call that civilians should not remain near known militant targets," he said. "The government will continue to strike at these targets until civilian killings are stopped and peace negotiations resume."

[Officials said that the security forces were poised to launch a major offensive following a cabinet decision Wednesday to take tough measures to "eliminate terrorism and terrorism throughout the island," Reuters reported.]

Colombo remained under curfew Wednesday, part of the government's effort to prevent communal rioting.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### China Says India Is Massing Troops

BEIJING (WP) — A Chinese spokesman accused India on Wednesday of massing troops along the Chinese-Indian border, forcibly occupying unspecified territory and creating tension in the region.

China's Foreign Ministry spokesman, Ma Yizhen, also asserted that China's Tigray Minang tribesmen had been "nibbling" at Chinese territory and recently conducted a large military exercise along the border.

Mr. Ma denied a report that appeared recently in the Indian press charging that China has been building up its forces in Tibet, which borders on India.

### End to Yugoslavia Coal Strike Urged

BELGRADE (AP) — Communist Party members at the Rasa coal mining company at Labin in Croatia called on 1,400 coal miners to strike for 15 days, to resume work on Thursday, the state-run Tanjug news agency reported Wednesday.

A meeting of 207 of the 235 miners who are Communist Party members at Labin called on "all responsible workers to join them and resume work for the bombing of the bus station Tuesday, killing at least 106 people."

Meanwhile, near Trincomalee in eastern Sri Lanka, Tamil rebels detonated a bomb Wednesday under an army vehicle, killing 15 soldiers and wounding 60, according to a military officer.

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### TRAVEL UPDATE

#### U.S. to Reduce Airport Entry Delays

NEW YORK (AP) — Long waits at U.S. airports by foreigners requesting entry to the United States should be dramatically decreased this year as more immigration agents are assigned to terminals, officials say.

Increases in people traveling to the United States, combined with a loss of inspectors because of federal budget cuts, caused lengthy delays last summer for foreigners at airports in New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Miami and Dallas, a spokesman for the Immigration and Naturalization Service said Tuesday.

Trans World Airlines is to begin daily nonstop flights to London from Baltimore-Washington International Airport in late June. The U.S. service on Tuesday.

A work-stoppage by French air traffic controllers caused the cancellation of 21 domestic flights on Wednesday but did not affect international flights, airline representatives said in Paris. The two-hour stoppage, from 6:30 to 8:30 A.M., was identical to one staged Tuesday, and others are planned for Thursday and Friday.

Spanish air traffic controllers are planning nine days of 24-hour strikes beginning May 4 to press demands for improved working conditions, the Spanish Federation of Air Traffic Controllers said Wednesday. (AP)

A special task force to examine operational errors by U.S. air traffic controllers is to be convened by the Federal Aviation Administration, the director of the agency said Wednesday in Washington. The task force is to make recommendations on how to reduce errors, which increased by 18 percent during the first three months of 1987.

(UPI)

### Abbas to Quit PLO Executive Board

United Press International

ALGIERS — Mohammed Abbas, convicted of masterminding the 1985 hijacking of the Italian cruise ship Achille Lauro, said Wednesday that he will leave the governing committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization in what officials said was an effort to improve the group's image.

"He doesn't fit into the PLO image we want to project now," said an official attending the meeting here of the Palestine National Council, the PLO's unofficial parliament in exile.

The council, whose divided ranks reunited at the opening session on Monday, is to elect a new executive committee this week. The committee, the group's governing board, is headed by Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman.

Mr. Abbas said that his departure was part of a reorganization following the decision of six hard-line Palestinian groups to dissolve the Palestine National Salvation Front, a Syrian-based coalition that had opposed Mr. Arafat.

■ Demands for Peace Talks

The PLO reaffirmed Wednesday its demands for an international Middle East peace conference with the participation of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council "and all the parties concerned, including the PLO," Agency France-Press reported.

Farouk Kaddoumi, head of the PLO political department, said at the council meeting that the PLO rejected Israeli moves to hold direct peace talks with Arab nations.

He said an end to the Middle East conflict and the return of Palestinian territories must be negotiated in light of "United Nations resolution 33/156, which was adopted in August 1983 by the United Nations

General Assembly, calling for the participation, equality, of the members of the Security Council and the parties concerned, including the PLO."

The United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, China and France are the five permanent members of the Security Council.

In presenting a report of the PLO's general policy, Mr. Kaddoumi said the group favored a preparatory meeting grouping the five UN members, to pave the way for an international conference.

### DEATH NOTICE

THAYER, CYNTHIA DUNN, died suddenly April 16, 1987 in Portland, Oregon. Daughter of Mary Anne Dunn and the late honorable James Clemons Dunn; sister of Marianne A. Dunn, widow of David Cochran Thayer of Chicago, and James Dunn, Thayer of Portland, Oregon. Internment private in Bryn Mawr, PA.

The family thanks the many friends and relatives who came to the service.

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حکایت از الحدیث

## 6-Hour Rebellion Carried Out By Argentine Army Engineers

*The Associated Press*

**Buenos Aires** — A company of army engineers has ended a six-hour revolt in the northern Argentine city of Salta, the latest in a series of mutinies brought on by military discontent over human rights trials and the makeup of the general staff.

No trouble was reported Wednesday in army garrisons across Argentina, and the four million member General Confederation of Labor abandoned a "state of alert and mobilization," saying the country's 40-month-old democratic government had survived the threat.

The mutiny on Tuesday at Salta, in Tucumán province, followed two rebellions last week by groups of officers who oppose the army's leadership and want amnesty for soldiers accused of torture and killing under military governments that ruled from 1976-1983.

At least 19 high-ranking officers have resigned or been fired in the unrest, the government said Tuesday.

The Supreme Court resumed an extraordinary session at noon Wednesday, after deciding Tuesday to request reports from all federal courts hearing human rights cases. The court is considering taking charge of the cases, two legislators and court sources said.

It also is considering changing the interpretation of a law so as to exempt some officers from prosecution on the ground they were following orders. The army has long sought such a ruling. About 250 officers face charges of human rights abuses during the military's "dirty war" against suspected leftists, in which at least 9,000 people disappeared.

President Raúl Alfonsín, whose election in 1983 ended military rule, held an emergency session Tuesday with the Supreme Court president, José Severo Caballero. No details were provided. Mr. Alfonsín also met Wednesday with Defense Minister Horacio Jaunarena.

In Buenos Aires, 2,000 leftists protested Tuesday night in the

front of Government House against the army revolts.

General Jaunarena met late Tuesday with the new army chief of staff, General José D. Caridi, to analyze the replacement of 10 generals, a colonel, seven lieutenant colonels and a major who were removed after the military unrest started April 15 with a two-day rebellion in the western city of Córdoba.

A second group of soldiers rebelled Thursday in the Campo de Mayo army camp near Buenos Aires, but they surrendered Sunday.

On Monday, after the first rebellion, General Jaunarena was temporarily appointed chief of staff. General Caridi assumed the job Monday night.

In the latest uprising, about 250 soldiers in the 5th Company of Mountain Engineers in Salta, 1,000 miles (1,600 kilometers) northwest of Buenos Aires, confined themselves to barracks for six hours.

Governor Roberto Romero of Salta said that the engineers demanded amnesty for officers ac-

cused of human rights abuses, no more prosecutions and a law of "national reconciliation."

Mr. Romero said 600 people gathered outside the base gates to protest the revolt.

He said the engineers had "adopted the attitude of rebellion of the commander and assistant commander of the 5th Infantry Brigade based in Tucumán," about 150 miles south of Salta. The engineering company is part of the brigade.

The brigade's commander, Colonel Nestor Cassina, was among the 19 officers replaced in recent days. The new commander, Colonel Fernando Zarzaga, arrived at the unit Tuesday afternoon.

In Salta, the garrison commander, Colonel José E. Rodríguez, announced the end of the rebellion Tuesday evening. He said it "had nothing to do" with the country's institutional system and "was strictly a military affair."

He said the rebel company commander, Major Jorge Duran, had turned himself in. It was not known if Major Duran was under arrest.

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General José D. Caridi, who was appointed army chief of staff earlier this week.

## U.S. Engineer Sentenced to 10 Years for Spying, Iran Reports

*The Associated Press*

**Nicosia** — An Iranian court sentenced an American who confessed to spying for the CIA to 10 years in jail, Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency reported Wednesday.

Jon Patti, 50, a telecommunications engineer for Cosmos Engineers of Bethesda, Maryland, was arrested in June 1986 while working at a communications center at Asadabad, 200 miles (325 kilometers) southwest of Tehran.

In an interview broadcast by Iran's state television in October, Mr. Patti said that he had reported to the CIA through his company about Iranian military activities, oil production, inflation and the distribution of food.

He also said that he had provided information on the Asadabad

center and a warning system that was supposed to protect it against attacks. His arrest came after an Iraqi air raid on the center temporarily knocked out Iran's communications with other countries.

"The CIA was highly interested in gathering information on the vulnerability of Iranian economic centers," Mr. Patti was quoted as saying. It also wanted to know about Iran's military and port capacities, he was quoted as saying.

CIA officials at the time refused to comment on Mr. Patti's confession or whether the CIA had any relationship with Cosmos. Cosmos also refused comment. Mr. Patti faced seven charges linked to spying and using a forged passport.

The Iranian press agency, monitored in Nicosia, did not say when Mr. Patti's trial had taken place.

## Security a Problem at Many U.S. Missions

By Elaine Sciolino  
*New York Times Service*

**WASHINGTON** — Some of the security problems that have arisen at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow are present in a number of other U.S. missions around the world, according to Reagan administration officials, intelligence experts and current and former U.S. ambassadors.

Missions in China, Eastern Europe and other areas with a large Soviet presence have been particularly vulnerable. U.S. security officials said. But they said there also were problems in certain Middle Eastern and African countries.

Americans serving in friendly countries where internal security regulations are more relaxed also are susceptible to Soviet and other subversion, they said.

Security lapses elsewhere have not drawn the same attention as those in Moscow, the specialists acknowledged, although many of the problems have existed for decades and are considered serious.

Two Marine guards in Moscow were arrested and accused of allowing Soviet agents to enter and search the U.S. Embassy there. A third has been charged with failing to report unauthorized contacts with Soviet citizens and a fourth is

being held on suspicion of espionage.

"What the incident in Moscow should awaken us to is that the problems and vulnerabilities are widespread," said Admiral Bobby R. Inman, retired, a former deputy director of central intelligence, who headed a special State Department advisory panel that investigated embassy security in 1985.

"While the Soviets most skillfully exploit them, they are not the only ones trying," he added, "and vulnerabilities are at least as large if not larger in other places where the guard is not so high."

Robert E. Lamb, assistant secretary of state for diplomatic security, acknowledged that hostile espionage is a global problem confronting U.S. diplomatic facilities.

"Moscow has a threat level unmatched in the world, but there are other places that are just as vulnerable," he said. "Espionage is a worldwide problem and not confined to just hostile countries."

In discussing security problems in Eastern Europe, the officials said that embassy buildings in Prague, Budapest, East Berlin and Sofia are next to buildings that in some cases are owned by the host government. U.S. investigators have turned

up evidence of break-ins in buildings in Eastern Europe and electronic bugging.

Outside the Eastern bloc, the least acknowledged but the most serious security problems are at U.S. facilities in China, according to intelligence officials.

When Senate Foreign Relations Committee investigators visited the three Beijing embassy buildings last year, they discovered a maze of tunnels from the basements to other buildings. Doors to the tunnels were locked but did not have alarms. One tunnel led into the basement of the Czechoslovak Embassy, said a committee member who went on the trip.

U.S. installations also are made vulnerable by the extensive use of local employees. While West Germany, France and Britain hire an average of one local employee for every three of its own officials, the average number of local employees at U.S. posts far exceeds the number of Americans.

In December, there were 10,766 Americans and 15,327 local employees working full-time at U.S. posts around the world.

In Japan, local employees numbered 407, compared with 269 Americans. In France, there were 583 local employees and 291 Americans, and in Morocco 268 locals and 94 Americans.

Local employees outnumbered Americans even in some posts in Eastern Europe. In Czechoslovakia, 46 locals worked for 27 Americans. While in Poland, there were 119 locals and 52 Americans.

In Moscow, 210 Russians worked at the U.S. Embassy, but all have been withdrawn. Because of language and cultural

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## Windsor Fortune May Fight AIDS

*International Herald Tribune*

**PARIS** — The Pasteur Institute probably will use money left to it by the duchess of Windsor to build a new center for research on AIDS, a spokeswoman for the institute has said.

The spokeswoman said Tuesday that the institute's administrative council was to make a final decision in June on how to spend the Windsor fortune. But she said that

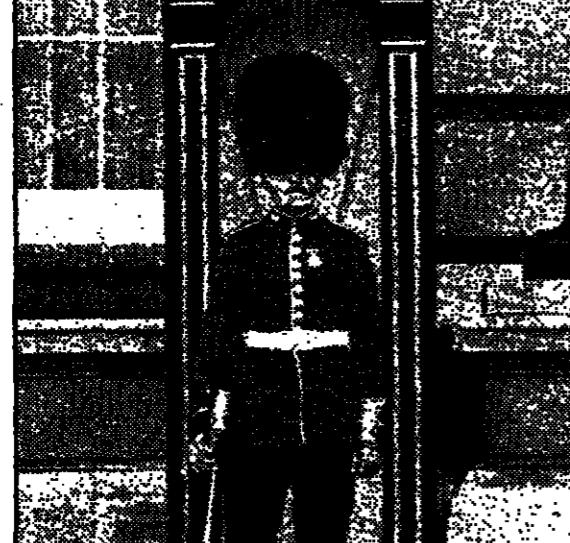
it seemed likely it would decide to construct a building specifically to deal with research into the disease.

The duchess, who died a year ago, named the institute as the main beneficiary in her will. Her decision was made in 1974, long before acquired immune deficiency syndrome was discovered. The institute's specialists are among the world's leading experts on AIDS.

The exact size of the legacy is

unknown, but an auction of the duchess's jewels in Geneva this month raised more than \$50 million for the institute. The auction had been expected to raise only \$7.5 million.

The duke of Windsor, as King Edward VIII of England, abdicated in 1936 to marry Wallis Warfield Simpson. He and the duchess lived the rest of their lives, except during World War II, in Paris. He died in 1972.



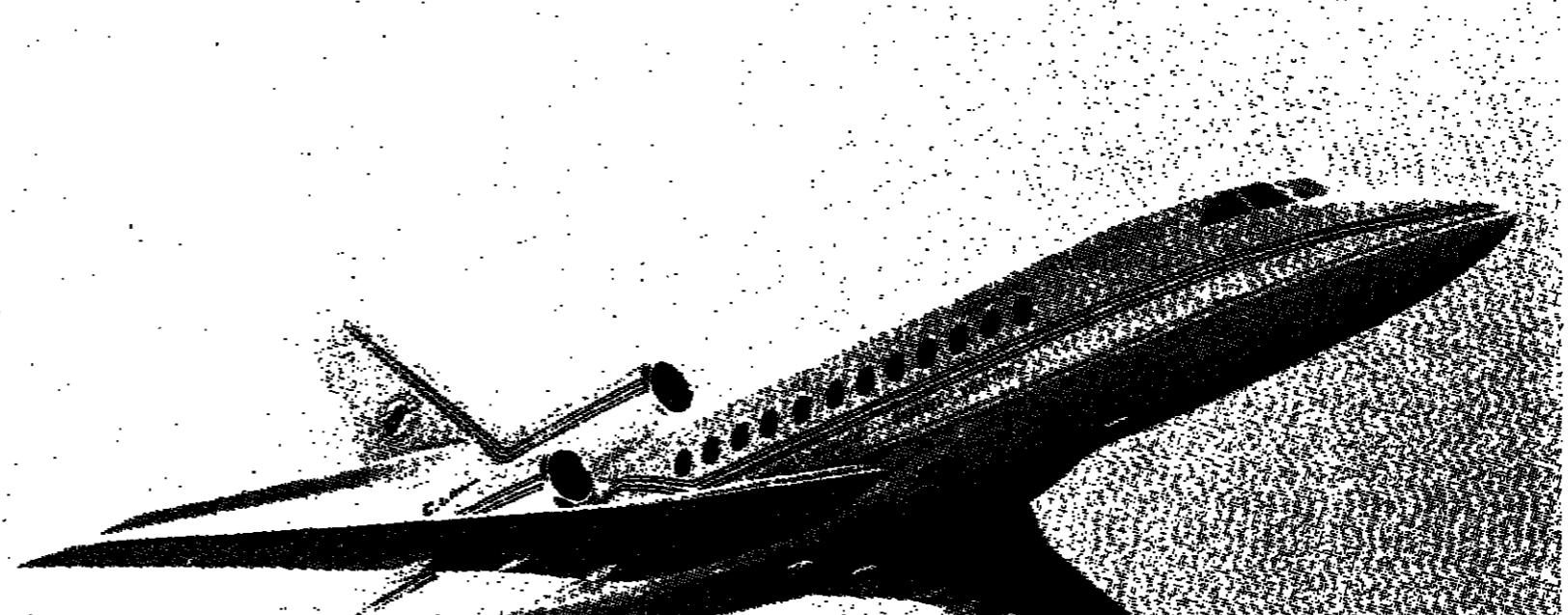
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## OPINION

## INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Take Yes for an Answer

Not a chance! That is what Western experts said about President Reagan's 1981 proposal to eliminate all medium-range missiles in Europe. Too one-sided, they scoffed; Moscow would never accept it. The Russians would have to destroy 1,300 SS-20 warheads compared with 300 for the United States.

The experts were wrong. This year Mikhail Gorbachev accepted the "zero-zero" idea.

Not good enough. Washington and its allies responded. What about the Russians' 130 shorter-range missiles in Eastern Europe? For a deal, Washington must have the right to deploy an equal number.

No need for that, said the obliging Mr. Gorbachev last week. The Russians are willing to eliminate all their shorter-range missiles in Eastern Europe, unilaterally.

A trick, say some European and American experts. It is designed to undermine the Western deterrent, to send Europe down a slippery slope toward denuclearization and thus helplessness in the face of superior Soviet conventional forces.

At this point it has become necessary to wonder if these leaders and experts are so suspicious of the Soviet Union that they no longer know what is in the West's interest.

The idea of zero medium-range missiles originated in the Pentagon. NATO, and particularly European leaders, urged that the talks be broadened to include missiles in the 500-to-1,000-kilometer range. Now these experts are not willing to take yes for an answer, when yes makes sense.

The idea of deterrence in Europe rests on overall American strength and the NATO doctrine of flexible response. Flexible response means the ability to respond at whatever levels the Soviet threat can be posed: medium-range missiles against medium-range missiles; battlefield nuclear weapons against battlefield weapons. If both sides eliminate a type of missile, it is hard to see how either side gains.

Nonetheless, the doubters contend that American medium-range missiles based in Europe represent a more credible deterrent than intercontinental missiles based in the United States. They assert that Washington would never risk a counterattack on American soil by using its strategic forces to defend Europe. But why would anyone expect Moscow to spare the United States if an attack on Soviet territory came from American missiles just because they were based in Europe?

Even if both sides eliminated medium- and shorter-range missiles, Washington will not produce peace nor end nuclear arms competition. But it does bring a rare chance to test the possibilities of East-West cooperation.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The PLO Talks Tough

Yasser Arafat returns to the news as leader of a PLO that is coming back together in the single way — with a hard line — that his brand of Palestinian politics appears to foster. Given again the choice between uniting his movement and moving toward accommodation with Israel, he chose again the former. The big Palestinian meeting in Algiers is producing a result that can only please Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, for it allows him to show onto the Palestinians the blame for blocking the new peace negotiations that are being talked up on the international scene.

At an international conference on the Middle East, the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council would be joined by the principal parties to the Israeli-Palestinian dispute. In Algiers, however, the PLO has sharpened the most difficult question of such a conference: Which Palestinians would come?

The more accommodating Arabs accept that Washington supports Israel's refusal to deal with a PLO that rejects Israel and employs terrorism. These Arabs have leaned to a formula that would seat certain pre-cleaned Palestinians in the delegation of King Hussein. American diplomacy pursued this "Jordanian option" while Shimon Peres was Isra-

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Comment

## The PLO Gets Itself Together

The Palestine National Council in Algiers has demonstrated more unity than the Palestine Liberation Organization has been able to muster since its virtual disintegration in 1983. It was then that Yasser Arafat and his dwindling band of followers were thrown out of the northern Lebanese city of Tripoli. The fighters who finally forced Mr. Arafat and his men to leave Lebanon were themselves Palestinians based in Damascus and there is no doubt that they acted with the active support of the Syrian government.

All the dissident factions were based in Damascus, and it would be reasonable to suppose that their leaders would not have been able to travel to Algiers without the permission of the Syrian authorities. Equally significant is the fact that the leaders of the extremist groups who went to Algiers remained there when the most extreme of all, Abu Nidal, decided he could not come to terms with Mr. Arafat and his moderates. This last episode has all the look of a fix, a ploy by Syria to distance itself from its extremist past, ensure a place at the Middle East peace conference if one takes place, and gradually work its way back to reasonable relations with the West.

— The Dallas Morning News.

## INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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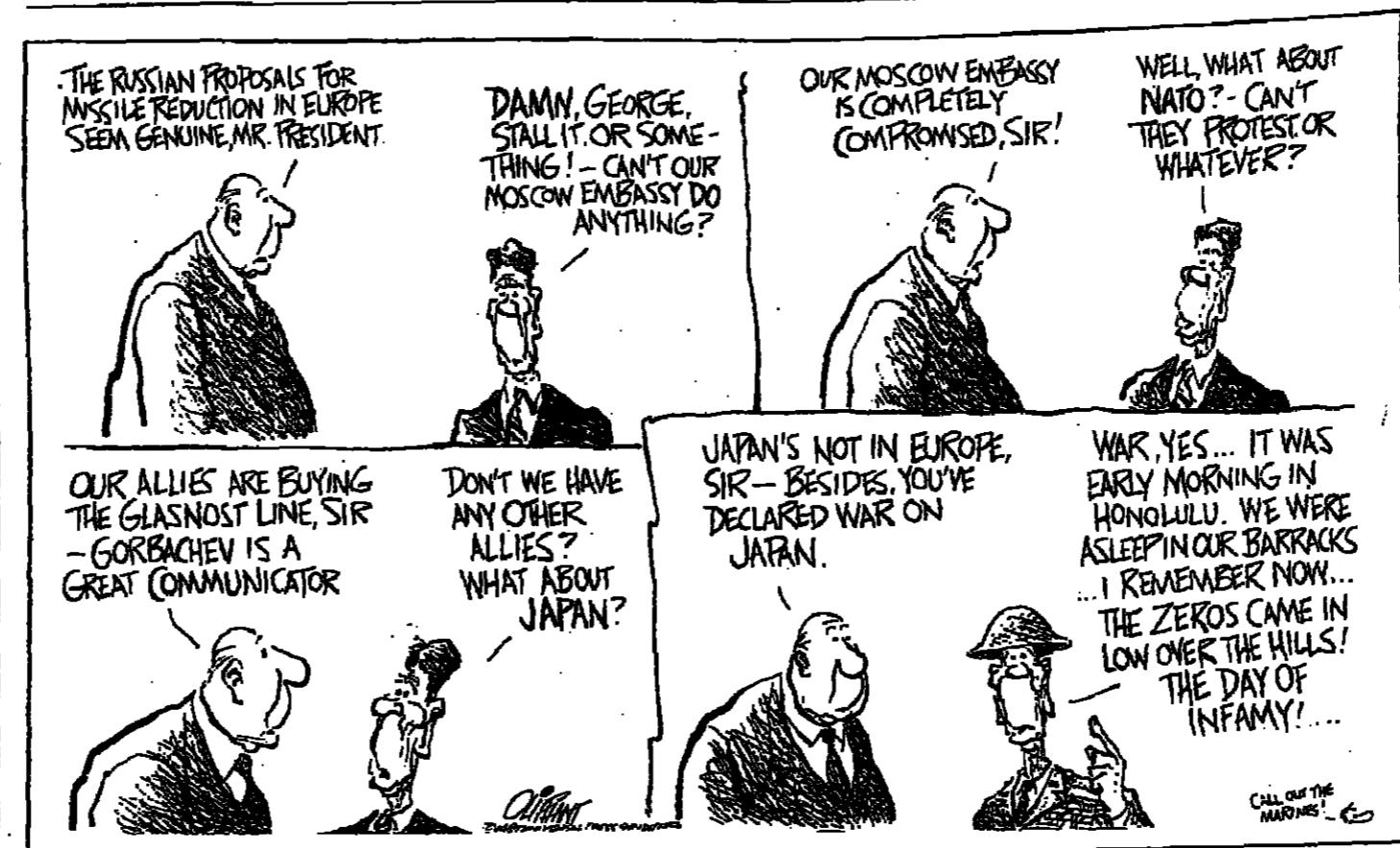
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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Advertising, 61395; Circulation, 61232; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630698.

Director de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Caversham Rd, Singapore 0311. Tel: 472-7768. Telex: RS56928  
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S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Compteur Peritrix No. 61357  
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## Toward the 'Indonesian Solution' for South Asia?

By Pranay Gupte

**N**EW YORK — Sinhalese men and women and children are killed by militant Tamils in Sri Lanka. Hindus are killed by radical Sikhs in the troubled Indian state of Punjab. These atrocities, perpetrated by youths with a dark vision of the future, have severely shaken the philosophical self-image of the South Asian region as a nursery of non-violence and passive resistance.

If his proposals are in his country's interest does not make them automatically hostile to Western interests. What is wrong with a Soviet government as interested in battle as in guns? A more progressive moderate regime can be in Western interests, too.

None of this argues that zero-zero in Europe is perfect, or that it must be implemented in a single stroke. Prudence calls for phasing. No one knows what lies ahead for Mr. Gorbachev — or his successors. No one can be certain of the military ramifications of eliminating certain missiles. The reductions should proceed in stages over several years, with opportunity for periodic review.

An agreement to eliminate medium- and shorter-range missiles in Europe will not produce peace nor end nuclear arms competition. But it does bring a rare chance to test the possibilities of East-West cooperation.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

It is a watershed period for the multicultural societies of two ancient lands which embarked on a post-World War II adventure of development. Now the new is giving way to the old. Tribalism, ethnic chauvinism and caste consciousness have resurfaced. These are the very ills that India's founding fathers, Gandhi and Nehru, and Ceylon's D.S. Senanayake to achieve positions in their economies and governments substantially in excess of their demographic share.

In each country there has been a remarkably free press, unlike much of the Third World where the media

remain shackled by leaders unwilling to tolerate dissent and debate. Each

has shown its capability of progress against such odds as high population growth and debilitating climate. India has become the world's eighth biggest industrial power as well as self-sufficient in food. Sri Lanka has achieved a 90 percent literacy rate, one of the highest in the Third World. Both have relatively few barriers to entrepreneurial trade by ethnic minorities.

President J.R. Jayewardene of Sri Lanka and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India have each embraced the ethic of moderation and tolerance as an ideology and an operating style for their policies toward ethnic minorities. But these policies have largely failed. The pursuit of moderation must elicit a similar response from the alienated or become meaningless.

From Sikh militants clashing for an independent state called Khalistan, and Sri Lankan radicals who want a nation they call Tamil Eelam, there

is no room for moderation. And as violence has grown, the moder-

ate centers in these minority communities have rapidly shrunk.

Mr. Jayewardene and Mr. Gandhi are likely to find that if moderation and compromise do not produce quick results, they both will be increasingly unpopular with large segments of their majority communities. Already the Hindus of India and the Sinhalese in Sri Lanka are demanding assurances of stability and security, by stepped-up force if necessary.

Both leaders face terrible choices.

They can stay the course on moderation, risking the further loss of personal political ground in the hope

that eventually they will get the support of moderates among the radicalized minorities. Or they can unleash the violence of the state to control the forces of separation. Such a response might well lead to the so-called Indonesian solution — widespread bloodletting in the expectation that today's violence will prevent a repetition tomorrow of yesterday's outrages.

The writer, a columnist for Newsweek International, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## The People Challenged Argentina's Lost Soldiers

By William Pfaff

**P**ARIS — "We have to ask ourselves if we want to keep the armed forces we have or dissolve them. If we keep them, we have to take them as they are and try to democratize them. We have nothing to replace them with." That was said recently by Argentina's minister of defense, Horacio Jaunarena.

If President Raúl Alfonsín has been forced to make concessions to the officers who mutinied against his government, he clearly does so for Mr. Jaunarena's reasons. The president has few choices. Confronting the mutineers, he has found little active support from other major elements in the armed forces. But he has had civilian public opinion with him.

The popular demonstrations that have taken place in Buenos Aires and the other cities and towns of the country have been the largest since Peronist days. For the last 30 years Argentines have seemed intimidated by their armed forces. Military coups have been accepted passively, with apparent indifference. This time, though, the people have rebelled against the army.

A shuddering recognition of reality went through Argentina society in 1982. It decisively affected every part of society except one, the military. That was what was demonstrated in

Buenos Aires this past week, and it was a quasi mystical ideological amalgam of Argentine nationalism with Christianity and anti-communism. They believe that they are the scapegoats for the atrocities carried out under the military dictatorship, after having been made the victims, and scapegoats of the Malvinas defeat.

Thus they mutiny, forcing the resignation of the army chief of staff, General Hector Ríos Enríquez, who was identified with the prosecution of those who committed human rights offenses. But the truth they confront is that the armed forces' power of intimidation has been broken.

Contempt for the army has taken the place of fear. People now speak about the *milicias* with derision. A huge gap has opened between civilian society, united — for the moment, at least — behind democratic government, and the armed forces. The army itself sees its younger officers contemptuous of their past commanders.

The younger officers nonetheless refuse to accept the judgment of civilians on what they, who carried out the general's orders, in fact did during the years of military dictatorship. They claim the privileges of discipline, of blind obedience, and reject a morality of individual responsibility. They are a corps isolated from the nation, yet they believe they embody the honor of the nation. They are also its most dangerous men.

— The Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

They hate the left. They often make a

quasi mystical ideological amalgam of Argentine nationalism with Christianity and anti-communism. They believe that they are the scapegoats for the atrocities carried out under the military dictatorship, after having been made the victims, and scapegoats of the Malvinas defeat.

They hate Britain for their defeat. They hate the United States, which in the end supported Britain. They are ultra-nationalist and believe they are the only true Argentine nationalists.

— The Guardian (London).

## Britain Could Give Democracy a Hand

**S**OMEWHERE in all this is a message which the British government would be foolish to ignore. All democrats, especially those in Britain, should come to the aid of democracy in Argentina. President Alfonsín is publicly committed to a peaceful resolution of the Falklands dispute; all he asks is that sovereignty be included in an agenda for talks. British magnanimity on this issue would be an enormous boost to a statesman struggling to prove that democracy has the answer to Argentina's many problems.

— The Guardian (London).

## Jackson Is Asking Tough Questions

By Tom Wicker

**N**EW YORK — If you think Jesse Jackson is just the "black candidate" for president, maybe you should think again — and listen.

At Drake University in Des Moines recently, Mr. Jackson obviously "turned on" an audience that was almost all white, mostly young and entirely enthusiastic, with the message that every generation "must serve its day," with its members "reaching out beyond themselves," as the generation of the '60s had in the sit-ins across the South.

Today's generation, he told the Drake students, has spent too much of its time on drugs, casual sex and selfish interests. But this generation, too, he insisted, has its challenge: to work for "economic justice" — the way men and women of the '60s worked for racial justice.

"Economic justice" — not just for poor blacks but for displaced farmers and industrial workers, the working poor everywhere — that is the message Mr. Jackson preached in Iowa last week, to a group of business and professional people in a Fifth Avenue apartment in New York Sunday night, to the Texas Legislature this week, recently to the legislatures in Arkansas and Mississippi. In Ronald Reagan's America, he argues, too many are being left behind while Wall Street prospers and industry exports jobs overseas.

Mr. Jackson is talking, he says, about issues that people white and black "really care about" — jobs, plant closings, lost farms, children and drug education, housing.

When he does refer to specifically racial issues it is often to lament

stop on the caucus-primary circuit next year. It is a well chosen target.

Mr. Jackson hardly campaigned there in 1984. This time he plans a major effort, in hopes of parlaying his appeal for "economic justice" into an upset showing similar to past Iowa surprises by Jimmy Carter and Gary Hart.

In a mostly white state, that would send him off and running into the Super Tuesday contests in 13 Southern or border states, where his strength among blacks could be augmented by economic appeals to Southern white farmers, many as hard-hit as those in Iowa. (Mr. Jackson plans only a token effort in New Hampshire, where he believes Governor Michael Dukakis of Massachusetts can dominate.)

Many whites still are not ready for a black president, but Mr. Jackson's race is sometimes an asset. The big crowds he has been drawing in Iowa, Minnesota, Montana and other farm states are attributable partly to curiosity — they come to see the black candidate, then stay to hear his call for "economic justice."

It has been tried before, of course — a coalition of farmers and blue-collar workers, a political union of the displaced, the dispossessed, the left-behind. In the late 19th century the populist movement prospered briefly and declined, due not least to deliberately ignited racial animosity.

Can such an appeal work in 1988? Under the leadership of a black presidential candidate? Don't bet on it, but don't dismiss Jesse Jackson. He is saying things that make people listen.

— The New York Times.

## A Turning Point?

**R**AUL Alfonsín is no decorated hero but a portly grandfather with a bland and unimposing presence. He also is a tenacious democrat, however, who insists that Argentina must exorcise the ghosts of an often bloody past that includes not just the "dirty war" but also the dictatorships of Juan Perón and others in uniform if it is to live up to democratic ideals.

President Alfonsín showed on Sunday how inspiring even a bloodless stand for the rule of law can be. He set a magnificent precedent that may well be a turning point for democracy and civilian government in a country that has known too little of either for more than half a century.

— The Los Angeles Times.

— The Washington Post.

## IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

## 1912: German Arms Bill

**P**ARIS — The debate on the new German Army and Navy Bill began [on April 22] in the Reichstag. Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, the imperial Chancellor, made the opening speech. He referred at length to the present international situation in Europe and stated that, although there was no reason for anxiety, it was the duty of Germany to maintain her armaments at a level corresponding to her means and strength. Germany, he said, is ready to fight if forced to it, but she seeks no war. The Chancellor, continuing, denounced the alarmist articles in the press, which tended to rouse public opinion in favor of an increase of the military and naval forces. Admiral von Tirpitz, Minister of Marine, spoke on the naval proposals. He stated that every nation must now face the possibility of an unexpected war.

— The New York Times.

— The Washington Post.

— The London Times.

— The New York Times.



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## In Indonesia, Rumblings of Discontent

By Keith B. Richburg  
*Washington Post Service*

JAKARTA — A taxi driver turning past a row of new deluxe skyscrapers here remembers a time when he made far less money, but each rupiah went further because prices were lower. The problem, he says, is Golkar *korupsi*, or corruption in the ruling political party.

An Education Ministry employee said she earns 120,000 rupiahs a month, about \$75 after last fall's currency devaluation. She teaches English classes at night. "You have to have another job just to survive," she said.

A former armed forces commander and hero of Indonesia's independence struggle, now an outspoken dissident, says rural development has brought new roads and high-cost projects, but that the average farmer is no better off than 20 years ago. "People are saying it was better in the past," he said.

After 20 years of impressive economic growth and development spurred by the rapid rise in oil prices, Indonesia, the world's fifth most populous country and a major oil producer, is feeling the pinch. As a consequence, it is also hearing murmurs of political discontent.

In the campaigning for Thursday's National Assembly election, an "opposition" party, the Indonesian Democratic Party, has provided the only real surprise by drawing apparently spontaneous support from young people.

In a relatively stable country that has known brief outbursts of violence, such as the massacre of Communists in 1965 and anti-Japanese riots in 1974, many academics, diplomats, journalists and even ruling party officials are openly discussing the prospects for another such explosion.

"We are entering a very difficult time — the external shocks like the

dent who is said to have heard results of that meeting, some of the officers voiced concerns about monopoly practices and official corruption. The officers, the dissident said, wanted to see the pace of political democratization stepped up to check popular discontent during expected hard times ahead.

Such talk in Indonesia seems paradoxical, because it was on eco-

nomics that was the cause of our economic downfall," said Slamet Bratman, a former government official who is now a prominent dissident. "Now oil prices have gone down, and there is still no democracy."

Oil accounts for about two-thirds of the country's export earnings and 70 percent of the government's total revenue.

Indonesia is better off than many other oil-rich countries. Its other export commodities have improved, notably timber sales, because of increased housing starting in the United States.

But the slump in oil prices has meant a reduction of some development projects, a sharp cutback in government spending, and new uncertainty over a foreign debt that consumes 35 percent of export earnings.

The fall in oil prices has also sparked a cry for a curtailment of state-controlled or state-supported monopolies, many of them held by close relatives of Mr. Suharto. The monopolies regulate imports of everything from steel to plastics to cotton.

The government responded to the mounting problems last September by devaluing the rupiah by 31 percent, according to foreign economic analysts. But besides handing urban residents an effective 31 percent pay cut, most economists agree that the devaluation has had little effect in stemming the economic downturn.

**These economic difficulties sooner or later create social and political difficulties.**

**But if you ask me when, I don't know.**

— Anwar Nasution,  
an economist

## Soviet Musician Awaits Permission to Emigrate

By Henry Kamm  
*New York Times Service*

MOSCOW — Vladimir O. Feltzman played his first recital here since 1978 to jubilant applause Tuesday. But the pianist hopes it was his Soviet farewell appearance.

After his last Moscow concert, Mr. Feltzman, a winner of the Marguerite Long competition in Paris, applied to emigrate. His application was rejected.

His next scheduled concert here, in 1979, was canceled on two hours' notice. Since then he has been under a partial ban, allowed to give concerts in provincial towns, but not in Moscow and Leningrad, the two principal musical centers. His recordings have dropped from sight.

At a private recital, in the residence of the American ambassador last year, vandals damaged several strings of the piano shortly before Mr. Feltzman was to play.

But Tuesday night, Mr. Feltzman, who is 35, played in Tchaikovsky Hall, one of Moscow's principal auditoriums, and nothing marred his triumph. The applause after the first half of the all-Schumann program was long. Many had brought bouquets, and they rushed up the aisle to place them at his feet.

No one left the hall until he played a Debussy encore, and only after a second encore and many more bows did the public, including foreign residents, let him go.

### Mexico Issues Ban On Sale of Blood

New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — The Mexican government has announced that it will prohibit all commercial dealings in blood and blood by-products, saying the rapid spread of AIDS among the Mexican population has made the measure "urgent and imperative."

The secretary of health and welfare, Guillermo Soberón, said Tuesday that the number of AIDS cases in Mexico "is few in relation to other countries."

However, he said that "the character of the disease obliges us to take measures of a preventive nature."

There were 407 "clinically proven" cases of acquired immune deficiency syndrome reported in Mexico as of April 1.

The measure will affect 110 private blood banks. The selling of blood has been a source of income for some poor Mexicans.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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## 'Ox Walk' Filibuster Stirs Japan Chamber

By John Burgess  
*Washington Post Service*

TOKYO — Normally the most dull and predictable of institutions, the Japanese parliament on Tuesday night erupted in boves and body-blocks as the opposition gave its all trying to stop adoption of a national sales tax.

Early Wednesday morning, rancor gave way to paralysis. A *yu-ho*, or "ox walk," was under way, a long-unseen delaying tactic in which opposition lawmakers sometimes took 20 minutes each to cross about 30 feet (9 meters) of carpet and steps to the ballot box.

The show was so unusual that national television broke into regular programming to broadcast parts of it live. Finally, something exciting was happening at the Diet, as parliament is known.

The Japanese crave harmony in most parts of their lives, including politics. Since coming to office in 1982, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has managed to preserve it while leading the nation through such contentious issues as higher military spending, a bitter trade dispute with the United States and a split-up of the huge national railway system.

But a plan he announced last year to tack a 5 percent tax onto many commercial transactions has brought harmony to the breaking point and, many people here believe, put a limit on how long Mr. Nakasone can hang on in office.

Business in the Diet is normally a study in the Japanese penchant for arranging things behind the scenes before they are brought up for formal action.

The mechanisms of democracy are there. The Diet has procedures for reconciling differing versions of a bill passed by the upper and lower houses. However, the last time



there was such a difference was in the 1950s.

The rules of bills are normally decided before they reach the Diet. That takes place at the nearby headquarters of the Liberal Democratic Party, which has been in power for all 32 years of its existence. The party runs a system of committees and hearings in parallel to the Diet's.

This is not to say that opposition voices count for nothing. For the governing party to act alone would be to risk a political crisis and public censure for arrogance and abuse of democracy. People want harmony.

Since the new year, the opposition parties have been debating everything on stopping the sales tax. Mr. Nakasone says the nation needs it for financial modernization, but it has increasingly few supporters, even in his own party.

Their efforts began with boy-cote of Diet business in January. Though the governing party always had the votes to proceed with the business alone, it was wary of charges of "arrogance" if it ignored the opposition. It became even more reluctant when its own constituents, one by one, began lining up against the tax.

So it waited and negotiated. The deadline for adopting the new national budget for the year beginning April 1, a prerequisite for enacting the tax, came and went. So a 50-day budget was enacted.

Last week, Mr. Nakasone and other party leaders forced the budget through the budget committee with a vote by a show of hands.

Tuesday night, with negotiations for a compromise exhausted, the Liberal Democrats began action on the budget on the floor of the lower house. The opposition was lying in wait. It had shipped in boxes of bananas for its members to gain

energy through the all-night session that seemed certain.

The Liberal Democrats put forward a resolution to limit debate. Liberal Democratic members quickly voted in favor. The opposition struck back with an "ox walk," its first since May 1977.

Suddenly the speaker suspended the vote. Opposition lawmakers rushed forward, forming a noisy human chain around the podium. Officials were unable to recover the ballot. The vote was thrown out and, at 1 A.M. Wednesday, the process started all over.

Yoshiaki Kiuchi of the centrist Clean Government Party led the "ox walk" this time.

He tried to maintain a dignified nonchalance through it all, ignoring the many catcalls from Liberal Democratic members: "No smiling!" "You can go slower!"

When he finally handed in his green tag signifying a "no" vote to an official applause broke out.

Mr. Nakasone was seated in the rear of the ornate paneled chamber. He was not watching, however. He was dozing. At the rate the opposition was going, it would take about six hours to complete its voting.

Shortages and the lack of variety are part of the legacy of Enver Hoxha, the revolutionary who seized power in 1945 and closed Albania's borders.

The Communist Party chief, Ramiz Alia, who succeeded Hoxha, is slowly opening Albania to the outside, but the shortages are expected to continue for some time.

One morning, a long line of soldiers, children and housewives carrying babies formed outside a central store to buy small packets of laundry detergent. Other items in demand, especially from foreign visitors, include chewing gum, candy, pens, plastic lighters, disposable razors, shoe polish and medicines.

Irimi, a 29-year-old Tirana factory worker, wakes up at 4 A.M. every day to stand in line outside a dairy to buy a single bottle of milk that is shared with her two children and her elderly mother.

"If I go later, there may not be any left," explained Irimi, who works a six-day week.

"Albanian women today have the same opportunities as men, al-

though they tend to do lighter work

— for example, they don't work in the mines," said a female government official. "But all women work and have their own salaries."

That equality extends to military service. All men, women and children receive military training. After their military service, women have to attend annual weapons training courses until age 35. Men remain in the reserves until age 50.

Soldiers clad in green coats and wool hats emblazoned with red stars are seen everywhere in Albania, which spends one-fifth of its resources on defense. The country has an army of 50,000 troops.

The internal security forces, particularly the secret police agency Sigurimi, have been largely responsible for maintaining Albania's isolation.

The security forces also help enforce a strict moral code. Premarital sex is taboo, long fingernails are frowned upon and an Albanian found guilty of adultery can be sent to a labor camp.

"The Communists replaced the old-fashioned sexual ethics of Islam and the Orthodox and Roman Catholic churches with their own morality," said a Western diplomat who has been living in Albania for seven years. "Girls and boys can go out together, but other than an evening at the Tirana opera house or attending a concert of classical music, there is little else to do."

But there are films and plays to see. Foreign films, including a very few American movies with an anti-war tone and Soviet movies with historical themes or about fairy tales, are sometimes shown.

Because the state encourages births, it also provides excellent fa-

television and a videotape recorder.

Black-and-white television sets, refrigerators and other appliances are available to average Albanians, too, but at a cost of a year's pay and only through a government-controlled distribution system. Unlike other Communist countries, there

government, or accidents and other disasters. Foreign news is always reported with a government-approved interpretation or analysis.

Ordinary Albanians prefer to eat at home. When they dine out, they frequent cafés, usually filled with customers eating potato cakes, spinach pies and schnitzel and quaffing beer, cognac and wine.

Vegetables are available daily, but the variety depends on what arrived from the countryside on that day. Fishmongers, butchers and poultry stores stay closed until a shipment is brought in.

Compounding the problem is a government ban on Albanians receiving packages or money from abroad.

Life is a little harder outside the capital.

At worker apartments in the coastal city of Saranda, shabbily dressed residents stand from the windows of drab brick buildings. One woman chopped wood outdoors for her stove, and another did her laundry at an outside tap in the midst of a torrential downpour. Children waited in line to fill plastic containers with water.

Many rural Albanians travel the narrow asphalt or dirt roads in horse-drawn carts or on donkeys and mules that compete with old Chinese or Soviet trucks trailing black clouds of exhaust fumes.

## Edith Green, Ex-U.S. Legislator, Dies

United Press International

TUALATIN, Oregon — Former Representative Edith S. Green, 77, Democrat of Oregon, a schoolteacher whose Capitol Hill career spanned 20 years of championing education and equal rights, has died.

Mrs. Green died Tuesday of pancreatic cancer. She was elected to Congress from Oregon's 3d District in 1954 and spent 10 terms in the House of Representatives before retiring in 1975.

In 1955, as a member of the House Committee on Education

and Labor, she introduced the first bill to require that men and women receive the same wages for the same tasks. The motion became law eight years later.

Hugh Braumun, 77, Mr. Green's Jeans

NEW YORK (AP) — Hugh Braumun, 77, for three decades the affable farmer Mr. Green Jeans who wore green overalls, a plaid shirt and a straw hat in his visits to "Captain Kangaroo" on U.S. television, has died.

Mr. Braumun died Sunday of

cancer in East Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, said Bob Keehan, who played the portly captain on the popular children's show that went off the air two years ago.

Reagan, Pope Plan U.S. Talks

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan is likely to meet with Pope John Paul II when the pontiff visits the United States in September, a White House spokesman said Wednesday. Ben Jarrett said no meeting place had yet been picked for the talks.

Reagan, Pope Plan U.S. Talks

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## Americans Still in Libya, Where It's 'Safe'

By Jane Perlez  
New York Times Service

TRIPOLI, Libya — An American oil executive, sitting in an office decorated with a portrait of Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, said he enjoyed doing business in Libya and had no qualms about violating President Ronald Reagan's order banning Americans from working here.

"The Libyans want us and this is still a good place to do business," the Texan said. "They cooperate with you, there's not a lot of corruption and we don't hardly have to lock our doors."

He has never contemplated leaving, he said, because despite the assertions by Mr. Reagan that Libya is involved in international terrorism, "this is the safest country I've ever been in."

The number of Americans defying the February 1986 presidential order was not known by the Belgian Embassy, which looks after U.S. interests in Libya. Americans in Libya like to maintain a separation from their government, a Belgian diplomat said.

Four Americans said in interviews that there were 100 to 300 Americans working in Libya. They said most of them worked on oil rigs in the desert, with perhaps 25 to 40 working in the capital. The four asked not to be identified, citing fear of potential penalties by the United States government.

One of the Americans, who has worked in the oil industry in Libya for more than 20 years, said that in the last few months more Ameri-

cans had been coming back to Libya because of the depressed oil industry in the United States and the money to be made in Libya.

After accusing Libya of complicity in terrorist attacks at the Rome and Vienna airports in December 1985, Mr. Reagan ordered all American residents in Libya out of the country by Feb. 1, 1986, on the ground that they were "potential hostages." At the time, Americans in Libya were estimated to number from 600 to 1,500. The Americans

on his way back to Tripoli. An American in Tripoli said that the Oasis employee had been released after a night in jail.

A second Oasis employee had his passport confiscated at the Dallas airport this month, the American said.

What the American oil producers who were operating in Libya before June 1986 have done with their Libyan holdings is closely guarded information.

West European diplomats could

**"The Libyans want us and this is still a good place to do business."**

— A U.S. oil executive

not say how or whether the companies, Occidental Petroleum Corp., Amoco Hess Corp., Marathon Oil Co., Conoco Inc. and Grace Petroleum Corp., had transferred their operations to the Libyans.

However, the Texan said that the Libyan government had not asked the companies to leave or to relinquish ownership.

In Washington, a State Department official said the major oil companies had complied with the order to end operations in Libya.

The official said that the companies had turned over their operations to the Libyan national oil company, but had not technically abandoned their equity rights in the ventures.

The official said that this arrangement had been approved by the Reagan administration to prevent Libya from reaping a windfall through nationalization. The Libyan government has agreed informally not to sue the companies for breach of contract, leaving open the possibility they could eventually resume operations.

The Texan, who manages an oil equipment company registered in a country offshore from the United States, said he was baffled by the Reagan policy. He said he was not convinced by the president's evidence concerning Libya's support of terrorism.

"The embargo has not hurt Libya," he said, "but it has hurt the oil-company equipment people in the United States. It has inconvenienced the Libyans, but they can get almost everything from an alternative source."

He said Canada had been the main beneficiary of the U.S. policy, with Canadian technicians who faced a slump in Alberta being hired by the Libyan oil companies to fill the vacancies.

All four Americans said they had been treated with courtesy in Libya. One said that a Libyan policeman ripped up a speeding ticket when he discovered that the driver was an American.

But life after work is "ascetic," said the Texan. He said solace was delivered a protest note to the Foreign Ministry, saying the police had detained Mr. Mueller for more than six hours in violation of his diplomatic immunity.

## POLAND: Diplomat Accused

(Continued from Page 1)  
Senate Democratic leader, Robert C. Byrd, of West Virginia.

His caution was echoed by the Senate Republican leader, Robert J. Dole, of Kansas, who said, "A nuclear-free Europe sounds great until we really analyze it. The fact is, we need some nuclear weapons in Europe."

The incident, which Mr. Urban described as a setback in U.S.-Polish relations, came as the Reagan administration focused attention on alleged espionage by Soviet agents at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

But balking congressmen were under pressure to stifle their

agents at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

The arms control director, Kenneth L. Adelman, urged Congress to support Mr. Reagan in the arms talks and not try to set policy.

"If the Congress is going to proceed to tie the president's hand instead of strengthening his hand, it's going to hurt us in negotiations," he said.

The Soviet negotiator, Alexei A.

Obukhov, arrived in Geneva with a draft treaty to eliminate all intermediate-range nuclear missiles from Europe and a promise to remove shorter-range Soviet missiles as well.

Intermediate range means 600 to 3,000 miles (1,000 to 5,000 kilometers). Of this type, the Soviet Union has at least 441 SS-20 missiles, each with three warheads, of which 270 missiles are deployed against Western Europe. In addition, it is believed to be retiring its 112 older SS-4 missiles with one warhead each.

But policies are still being formulated, and Mr. Adelman said, "I am not ruling out the possibility of zero."

While the Soviets are talking about having a treaty ready for signing before the end of this year, Western experts warn that many technical aspects remain to be worked out, primarily concerning the timing of missile withdrawals and procedures for verifying that the weapons have been dismantled.

The allies were clearly nervous about the impending deal. Britain and France reportedly discussed cooperating on an air-launched cruise missile to beef up their nuclear arsenals.

General Bernard W. Rogers, the outgoing supreme commander of allied forces in Europe, warned in a magazine interview that "if we end up getting rid of all nuclear weapons and procedures for verifying that the weapons have been dismantled,

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## SCIENCE

# What's Down Under Ancient Antarctica

By Walter Sullivan

HANKS to a companion ship that lassoed giant icebergs and towed them out of the way, a research vessel has drilled through the sea floor off Antarctica and extracted detailed samples recording the continent's complex even verdant past.

The samples are the most recent results of the Ocean Drilling Project, an international effort to extract clues to the Earth's history from the ocean floor. Since the project was revived in 1985, scientists have drilled at many sites in the Atlantic as well as some in the Mediterranean and west of South America.

Perhaps the most interesting and unexpected recent discoveries came from the drilling near Antarctica. The new evidence shows astounding differences in the climate histories of East and West Antarctica. It confirms theories that the continent once enjoyed temperate weather. And it contradicts the belief that West Antarctica occasionally sheds its ice and rapidly raises global sea levels. Sediments under the nearby Weddell Sea show no evidence of any such ice loss over the past 4.8 million years, the scientists found.

This finding is good news for people who fear that such a sudden discharge of ice will follow warming of the climate, according to Dr. James P. Kennett of the University of Rhode Island, who led the project with Dr. Peter Barker of the University of Birmingham in Britain. Such warming, the "greenhouse effect," is predicted from increased carbon dioxide and other industrial gases in the atmosphere.

The new evidence indicates that, even though the climate was sometimes almost subtropical, the West Antarctic ice has remained intact for nearly 5 million years. There is strong evidence that global sea levels rose as much as 30 feet in such times, but Dr. Kennett said it now appears that this was due to gradual melting of ice near both poles, rather than a sudden melting from West Antarctica. West Antarctica is an ice-covered archipelago about the size of the Philippines. It is separated from East Antarctica by one of the Earth's great mountain systems, which spans the continent.

The scientists operated from the drill ship *Joides Resolution* in the Weddell Sea for two months ending in March. Cores containing

cross sections of sea floor sediment accumulated over 50 million years or more were extracted by drilling into the bottom, sometimes beneath 3 miles of water.

A variety of clues to Antarctica's history emerged. Spores and pollen grains showed that, until about 39 million years ago, the continent was lush with beech trees and with ferns that, like those of New England, require frost-free periods.

Microscopic fossils of freshwater diatoms, algae with silica shells, were found off Kapp Norvegia in Queen Maud Land and off the Antarctic Peninsula reaching toward South America. The diatoms were apparently washed from lakes on the peninsula as recently as 20 million years ago.

Dr. Kennett said the scientists found in the sample cores that clays typical of those produced by ordinary weathering gave way with surprising abruptness to the type produced by the grinding action of ice.

The main West Antarctic ice sheet began forming about 8 million years ago. There apparently were periods when the ice melted, feeding rivers that deposited sand and gravel on the continental shelf.

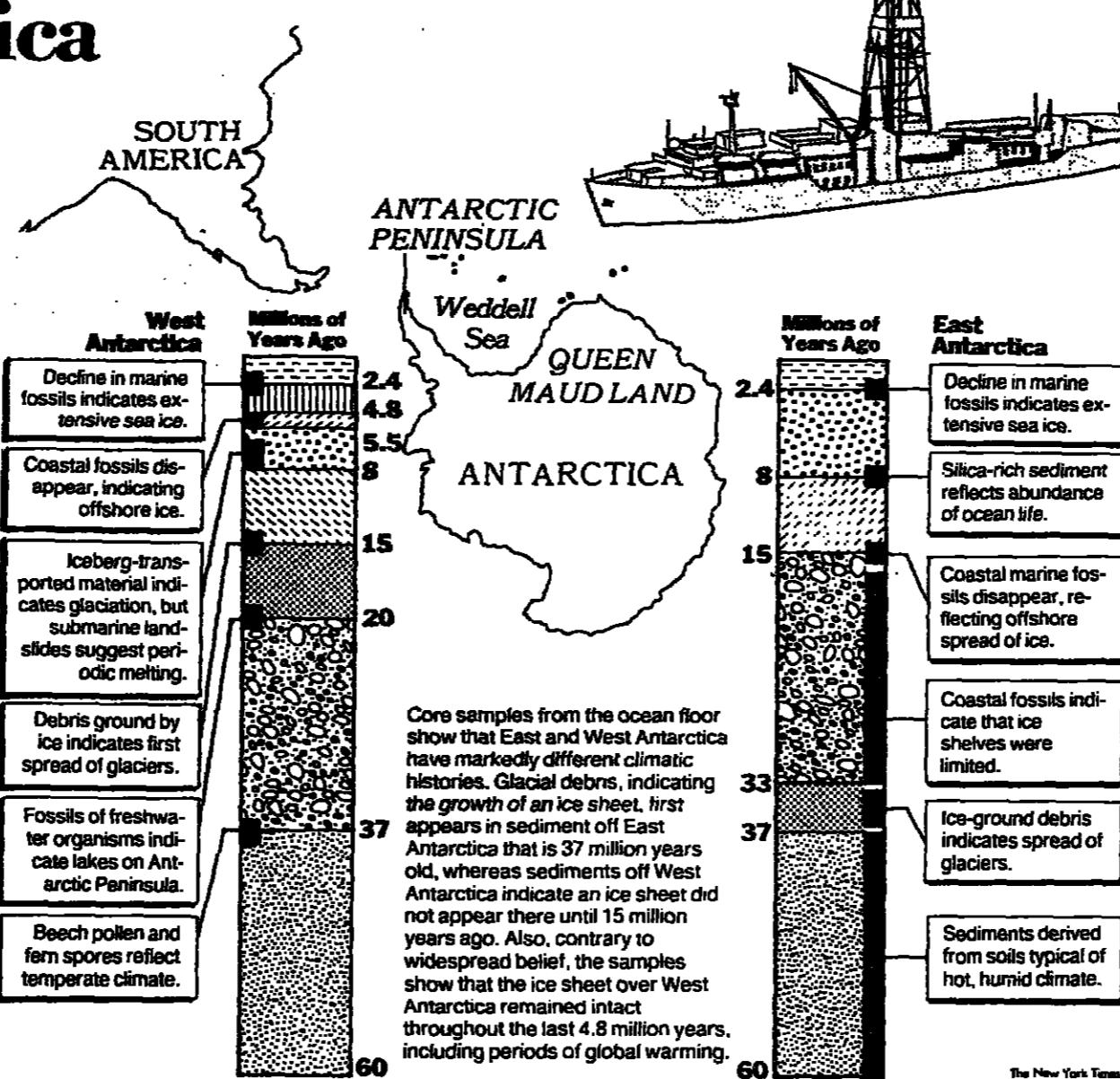
Periodically these accumulations cascaded down the sea floor slope, depositing layers of sand and gravel. Above the depth formed 4.8 million years ago these deposits vanished. This is believed to be when the ice cover of West Antarctica became permanent. The remaining upper layers are strikingly uniform.

Dr. Kennett said previous drilling into the floor of the Bellingshausen Sea, on the other side of the Antarctic Peninsula, produced a similar record of prolonged ice sheet stability.

Cores obtained off Queen Maud Land in East Antarctica tell a different story, he said. They show that the ice cover began to form there far earlier, about 37 million years ago.

But until about 15 million years ago the ice sheet was incomplete. The discovery of abundant diatoms that could live only in sunny coastal waters indicated that before that time the ice sheet did not extend over the ocean in the form of ice shelves, as it does today.

Today an upwelling of bottom waters rich in nutrients makes the oceans near Antarctica among the most biologically productive in the world; whales and sea birds migrate there to fatten. This upwelling



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## IN BRIEF

## Studying Supernova

NEW YORK (NYT) — Lucky timing and an unscheduled spacewalk by two Russian astronauts have put the Soviet Union in position to make dramatic observations of the exploding star over the Southern Hemisphere, Western scientists say.

Four X-ray telescopes on a module linked last week with the Mir space station will give the first detailed look into the supernova's core. Blazing with the light of nearly one billion suns, the exploding star radiates large numbers of X-rays from its inner regions. But the X-rays cannot penetrate the Earth's atmosphere; they can be observed only from space.

Never before have X-ray telescopes been in position to probe a supernova's birth, said Dr. A. Peter Williams, a space researcher. The project has been under way for six years, he added, "so luck is on our side."

## Plankton Thermostat

NEW YORK (NYT) — A sulfur gas emitted by tiny ocean plankton plays an important role in cooling the Earth's atmosphere, helping to regulate the climate in a process of global feedback, said American and British scientists.

The gas, dimethylsulfide, escapes to the atmosphere, where a chemical reaction transforms it into aerosol particles around which water vapor condenses, encouraging cloud formation. Clouds, in turn, reflect sunlight that would otherwise warm the Earth's surface. On the other hand, too much cooling reduces the number of plankton, allowing temperatures to rise again, so the process works like a "planetary thermostat," the scientists report in the journal *Nature*.

## Tendril Feelings

NEW YORK (NYT) — Even fungi have feelings. Or, at least, a sense of touch, according to researchers at Cornell University. They discovered this when trying to figure out how the one-celled spore of a plant-infecting fungus manages to invade its host when it has no control over where the wind drops it on the well-armored surface of a leaf.

They found that the spore sprouts a microscopic tendril that grows and feels its way across the leaf's surface until it detects a stoma, a pore through which leaves take in carbon dioxide and give off oxygen. When it senses a stoma, the tendril develops a bulbous infection structure that sends a new tendril into the stoma to begin digesting and feeding upon the plant's tender internal organs.

## Waning Anxiety

By Daniel Goleman

*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — Researchers examining new data on the brain believe they have discovered one physiological basis for the diminished anxiety that has often been documented among people in their 40s and 50s: the loss of cells in a brain center that modulates anxiety.

At the same time, other research is yielding new insights into the less welcome side of middle age — a dangerous susceptibility to depression.

Experts increasingly see midlife as a sort of second adolescence, with emotional changes as crucial for full psychological growth as those of the teen years — and potentially as turbulent. A panoply of findings, from fields as diverse as neurology and psychoanalysis, suggest that the years between early and late adulthood, roughly 40 to 60, bring a transition that can leave one at new heights of maturity, more sure of oneself than ever. And yet paradoxically, the middle-aged are at greater risk of developing depression than any other age group.

To be sure, the small physical losses, like the slowing of reflexes, and the large emotional ones, like the death of a parent, bring about an inevitable sense that one is drawing closer to the end rather than still

Some of the most striking new findings are from studies of how the brain changes throughout the lifespan. At one time the prevailing view was that the brain grows through childhood, takes its final shape during adolescence, and then slowly ages. New work shows, however, that each area of the brain develops in unique ways throughout life. While some parts of the brain deteriorate, most brain cells continue to form new connections — a finding cited by some psychoanalysts to refute Freud's contention that, after age 50, people's minds are too rigid for them to benefit much from psychoanalysis. In fact, they say, people in midlife may be more able than they were earlier to benefit from psychotherapy.

The neurological changes that seem to bring about mellowing in midlife are seen in the locus coeruleus, a small area in the brainstem that is a key brain center for anxiety and fear. Recent autopsy studies have shown that in people between the ages of 40 and 60, the locus coeruleus undergoes a sharp deterioration. Its cells accumulate a sort of neural garbage and lose their ability to work efficiently. Finally, they die. According to Dr. Steven Roose, a psychiatrist at New York State Psychiatric Institute, these changes often bring a greater self-assurance and the softening of emotions like anger and worry. Roose presented his views at a conference last month in New York, sponsored by the Association for Psychoanalytic Medicine and the Columbia University Center for Psychoanalytic Training and Research.

"In people between the ages of 40 and 60 the locus coeruleus undergoes tremendous deterioration," Dr. Roose said in an interview. "A brain structure as significant as the locus coeruleus is bound to have an effect on personality."

The locus coeruleus is tiny; it has just 20,000 or so cells whereas most brain structures have millions of cells. But from its site in the base of the brain the locus coeruleus has an unusually extensive network of connections to other parts of the brain, which give it a major role in much of mental life.

The locus coeruleus seems to act as a neural alarm system. Studies in animals show that intense fear occurs when the locus coeruleus is highly active; in humans such activity accompanies a panic attack. Moderate activity in the locus coeruleus evokes a vigilant attentiveness, while too little activity brings a carefree recklessness.

Autopsy studies by Dr. Lucien Cote, a neurologist at Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons, have shown that the enzyme that produces norepinephrine, a neurotransmitter, is sharply reduced from 40 to 60. Norepinephrine, one of dozens of chemical messengers in the brain, is heavily concentrated in the locus coeruleus; about 70 percent of the cells that have receptors for it are situated there.

Likewise, Dr. Cote found that monoamine oxidase, the enzyme that metabolizes norepinephrine, shows a significant increase in activity in people between 40 and 60. As a result there is less norepinephrine available in the brain overall, since less of it is produced and what little is available is used up more quickly.

Moreover, research by Dr. Doyle Graham, a neuroscientist at Duke University Medical Center, shows there is an increased build-up in the cells of the locus coeruleus in norepinephrine, a substance thought to be an inert waste product of norepinephrine. As this substance accumulates in the cells, it interferes with their ability to function and they eventually die.

"As these cells die, diseases that are pathologies of this brain system seem to burn out," Dr. Roose said. In addition to anxiety and panic attacks, the locus coeruleus is thought to be involved in mental problems such as drug addiction and, possibly, bulimia, all of which are most likely to begin early in life and wane in midlife.

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NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Sparta	5,663	41	41	+2	
NY Times	2,840	314	314	-2	
IBM	2,840	157	157	-2	
Novartis	2,810	750	750	-2	
PrimeC	2,801	278	278	-2	
Pharmacia	2,794	402	402	-2	
Dental	1,678	170	170	-2	
AT&T	1,672	254	254	-2	
Genentech	1,665	167	167	-2	
Zetor	1,201	774	774	+2	
Coca Cola	1,203	456	456	-2	

Market Sales					
NYSE 3 p.m. volume	1,644,000				
NYSE prev. close	225,704,000				
Amex 3 p.m. volume	10,350,000				
Prev. DTC 4 sum. volume	130,665,000				

NYSE Index					
Previous	High	Low	Close	Today	3 P.M.
Composite	165.50	164.00	164.00	164.00	
Manufacturers	165.50	164.00	164.00	164.00	
Transp.	139.46	138.50	138.50	139.00	
Utilities	147.49	146.02	147.07	147.07	
Finance	147.49	146.02	147.07	147.07	



NYSE Diary					
Advanced	Close	Prev.			
Declined					
Unchanged					
New Highs					
New Lows					

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.					
Buy	Sale	"Shrt"			
April 21	\$24,520	570,803	2,440		
April 22	24,520	412,000	2,440		
April 16	24,520	549,951	2,440		
April 12	24,520	617,659	2,440		
April 11	24,520	713,028	2,440		

Dow Jones Averages					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Industrials	221.82	223.13	222.54	-3.13	
Transport.	220.08	221.78	220.54	-2.84	
Utilities	208.40	209.26	207.84	-4.43	
Finance	221.07	221.13	220.16	-0.97	
SP 500	247.07	247.47	247.24	-0.27	

Standard & Poor's Index					
High	Low	Close	Today	3 P.M.	
Industrials	340.12	322.13	322.54	-2.54	
Utilities	111.27	108.87	111.77	1.00	
Finance	25.27	25.04	25.04	-0.21	
SP 100	285.16	285.07	285.16	-0.01	

Previous NASDAQ Diary					
Close	Prev.				
Advanced	1,013				
Declined	1,232				
Unchanged	2,358				
Total Issues	4,621				

AMEX Stock Index					
High	Low	Close	Today	3 P.M.	
WangB	104.89	104.71	104.71	-0.14	
GenCorp	24.00	23.90	23.90	-0.10	
BrimMks	57.81	57.68	57.68	-0.13	
Amdahl	51.13	51.00	51.00	-0.13	
Hughes	39.46	39.33	39.33	-0.13	
RockE	35.57	35.44	35.44	-0.13	
Texair	25.77	25.64	25.64	-0.13	
Echola	21.10	21.00	21.00	-0.10	
W.W. Tel	25.10	24.95	24.95	-0.15	
NTT	20.03	20.00	20.00	-0.03	

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
WangB	104.89	104.71	104.71	-0.14	
GenCorp	24.00	23.90	23.90	-0.10	
BrimMks	57.81	57.68	57.68	-0.13	
Amdahl	51.13	51.00	51.00	-0.13	
Hughes	39.46	39.33	39.33	-0.13	
RockE	35.57	35.44	35.44	-0.13	
Texair	25.77	25.64	25.64	-0.13	
Echola	21.10	21.00	21.00	-0.10	
W.W. Tel	25.10	24.95	24.95	-0.15	
NTT	20.03	20.00	20.00	-0.03	

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

## Dow Lower in Active Trading

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were lower late Wednesday in active trading, hit by profit-taking following a buying frenzy that sent prices soaring in the last hours of the previous session.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which soared 66.47 points on Tuesday, was down 13.35 to 2323.72 at 3 P.M. EDT.

Declines were leading advances 3-2 among

Although most U.S. stock market tables in this edition are from the 4 P.M. close in New York, for time reasons, this article is based on the market at 3 P.M.

the NYSE issues traded. The New York Stock Exchange index was off 1.11 to 164.39, and the price of an average share was off 28 cents.

Volume at 3 P.M. was 156.8 million shares, up from 147.2 million in the same period Tues-

day. Prices were lower in active trading of Ameri-

cana Stock Exchange.

The Dow average dropped more than 10

points in the first few minutes of trading, but it was up more than eight points an hour later. It then hovered within a few points of breaking even before beginning to slide in the afternoon.

Eric Rudnet, manager of block trading at Mabon, Nugent & Co., said various trading

programs related to stock-index futures and options were responsible for the market's swings throughout the morning.

Rudnet said continued program trading likely

would lead to further gyrations.

Philip Roth, a market analyst with E.F. Hutton & Co., said investors moved to the sidelines, "catching their breath" after yesterday's sharp afternoon surge.

"If there's any linchpin to define stock market activity today it would be the action of the dollar," said Monte Gordon, research director at Dreyfus Corp.

Gordon said the dollar is key because of its fundamental impact on inflation, interest rates and even the





## AMC Posts \$23.4 Million Profit, Reversing Loss

The Associated Press

**DETROIT** — American Motors Corp., targeted for takeover by Chrysler Corp., recorded a \$23.4 million profit for the first three months of 1987, reversing a loss of \$18.9 million in the like period a year earlier.

Earnings at the No. 4 U.S. automaker lifted 12 cents a share, on sales of \$1.1 billion after sales of \$918 million in first-quarter 1986.

It was the second consecutive quarterly improvement for AMC. The company earned \$20 million in the fourth period of 1986, its first profitable quarter in two years.

AMC's first-period profit stemmed from increased sales of jeep vehicles, improved operating margins and greater manufacturing efficiency, said Joseph E. Cappy, the company's president.

Worldwide vehicle sales to dealers in the quarter rose to \$2.939 from \$7.422 a year before.

"Keep vehicle wholesale and retail sales continue to maintain their

strong pace, and the passenger car lineup was strengthened by the introduction of the new compact Renault Medallion in March," Mr. Cappy said.

The Medallion is being imported from France. In the fall, AMC will

begin making the Renault Premier, a midsize sedan, at its new high-technology assembly plant in Bramalea, Ontario.

The current profit was achieved despite the start-up costs for the Bramalea plant and the provisions

## Lynch in Buyout Of Supermarkets

Reuters

**NEW YORK** — Supermarkets General Corp. said Wednesday it had agreed to be acquired for \$1.8 billion by an investor group led by members of its management and by Merrill Lynch Capital Partners Inc.

Supermarkets General said that the agreement, which was unanimously approved by its board, calls for a new company to buy French government stock in AMC along with other non-voting stock, options and warrants.

Prospects are excellent that securities houses' earnings will keep climbing as long as low interest rates, a sluggish economy and a weakening dollar continue to lure Japanese investors to the domestic equities market, the analysts said.

"Things are very rosy and are likely to stay that way," said Brian Waterhouse, an analyst at brokerage James Capel & Co.

The performance of the brokers reflects the investors' view of the market as a whole," he added.

## TransCanada May Bypass Dome

United Press International

**TORONTO** — TransCanada PipeLines Ltd. said Wednesday that it may go directly to the stockholders and creditors of Dome Petroleum Ltd. in an attempt to block the \$3.86 billion takeover bid by Amoco Corp.

Neil Nichols, TransCanada's senior vice president and chief financial officer, said his company is seeking favorable tax rulings from the Canadian government and may sweeten its bid for the debt-ridden oil and gas giant.

"If we feel that we cannot get the door open with Dome Petroleum, or if we receive an unsatisfactory response in Ottawa, then we feel that we may have to go to the creditors and shareholders," including major Canadian banks, Mr. Nichols said.

He denied reports that TransCanada was lobbying Canadian banks to back its bid, although analysts contended otherwise. Mr. Nichols said that TransCanada officials had met with Dome's major Canadian lenders to advise them of what it was

doing, but had had "no detailed discussions." He added that TransCanada had focused its efforts on seeking a government commitment to forego collection of about \$456 million Dome owes in taxes.

Dome, which is \$4.6 billion in debt, and Amoco say their agreement is all but completed and that they are working toward a definitive merger agreement expected within two weeks.

Shareholders of Calgary-based Dome would receive securities that could be exchanged for Amoco Corp. common stock, valued at \$5.32 each for Dome preferred shares and \$1.14 per common share.

Dome, which holds about 20 percent of oil properties in western Canada, has estimated proven reserves of 153 million barrels of crude oil, 66 million barrels of natural gas liquids and 3,186 cubic feet of natural gas.

Amoco Canada Petroleum Co. of Calgary, Alberta, which is wholly owned by Chicago-based Amoco, has signed a memorandum of agreement with Dome to acquire the company for \$1 billion Canada and Texaco Canada Inc.

## Nomura Profit Jumped 90% in First Half

Reuters

**TOKYO** — Japan's biggest brokerage, Nomura Securities Co., Wednesday announced a 90 percent surge in profit to 111.58 billion yen (\$784 million) for the half-year ended March 31, from 58.74 billion yen in the like period last year.

The other three leading brokerages also reported huge gains for the same six months. Daiwa Securities Co. profits climbed 67 percent to 69.54 billion yen, Yamazaki Securities Co.'s rose 85 percent to 58.66 billion (\$3.97 million).

Volumes on the Tokyo Stock Exchange are averaging close to a billion shares a day, about twice as much as last year. The market average rose 211.69 points Wednesday

to a record closing high of 24,097.79 on turnover of 2.4 billion shares.

Prospects are excellent that securities houses' earnings will keep climbing as long as low interest rates, a sluggish economy and a weakening dollar continue to lure Japanese investors to the domestic equities market, the analysts said.

"Things are very rosy and are likely to stay that way," said Brian Waterhouse, an analyst at brokerage James Capel & Co.

The performance of the brokers reflects the investors' view of the market as a whole," he added.

## COMPANY EARNINGS

### FCA Says Profit Fell 81%, Seeks Merger

**Financial Corp. of America**, parent of American Savings & Loan Association, the largest U.S. thrift, said first-quarter profit fell 81 percent to \$9.2 million, or 17 cents per share, from \$49.1 million or \$1.21 a share a year earlier.

The company, which is struggling to recover from a near collapse three years ago, also said it has hired Kaplan, Smith & Associates to help evaluate possible merger offers. The consulting company specializes in the savings and loan industry.

FCA also made a \$79.8 million addition to its reserve for losses on loans and real estate during the first quarter, bringing the total reserve for the period to \$384 million.

### Amoco's Profit Fell With Oil Prices

**Amoco Corp.** said first-quarter earnings tumbled 21 percent to \$260 million from \$331 million a year earlier because of lower oil prices and depressed operations in refining, marketing and transportation. Earnings totaled \$1.02 a share from \$1.28 a share at the fifth-largest U.S. oil company, while revenues fell 12 percent to \$2.2 billion from \$2.9 billion.

The earnings announcement on Tuesday came three days after Amoco agreed to purchase debt-ridden Dome Petroleum of Canada for about \$3.87 billion, which would make it one of Canada's biggest oil concerns.

### Mobil Net Falls 43%, Sales Drop 3%

**Mobil Corp.** reported a 43 percent drop in first-quarter profit to \$252 million from \$440 million a year earlier, which had been the best first quarter since 1981. Earnings per share dropped to 62 cents from \$1.08. The company said crude oil and natural gas

prices were below their year earlier levels, and refining and marketing margins were also lower. Mobil said total revenues declined 8 percent to \$12.7 billion.

### Unisys Posts Profit of \$110.2 Million

**Unisys Corp.**, the U.S. computer maker, has said that cost savings resulted in improved earnings in the first quarter, although analysts said comparisons were difficult to make because the company was formed last September when the Burroughs Corp. acquired the Sperry Corp. for \$4.3 billion.

Unisys said net income in the latest three months jumped to \$110.2 million, or \$1.71 a share, from the \$16 million, or 35 cents a share, that Burroughs alone earned in the like 1986 quarter. Revenues more than doubled, to \$2.42 billion, from the \$1.14 billion of Burroughs in the period a year ago. In the first quarter of 1986, Sperry had earned \$39 million, or \$2.02 a share, on revenues of \$1.8 billion.

### USAir Group Swings into Profit

**USAir Group Inc.** posted earnings of \$23.5 million, or 80 cents a share, compared with a loss of \$6.8 million in the first three months of 1986. Revenue for the quarter totaled \$464.9 million, up 14.2 percent from \$407.02 million in the same period a year earlier. It cited strong traffic and lower costs.

### Piedmont Earnings Slip Slightly

**Piedmont Aviation Inc.**, which has agreed to merge with USAir Group Inc., announced first-quarter earnings of \$5.7 million, or 16 cents per share, compared with a \$6.9 million loss a year ago. As with USAir, the improvement stemmed from reduced costs and strong bookings. Revenue climbed 14 percent to \$460.9 million from the \$404 million one year ago.

## Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

### Canada

#### Northern Telecom

1st Quarter	1986	1985
Revenue	\$1,190	\$967
Profit	\$3.7	\$2.4
Per Share	51.2	57.5

### United States

#### American Motors

1st Quarter	1987	1986
Revenue	\$1,190	\$918
Net Inc.	\$2.4	(18.9)
Per Share	0.12	0.12
EPS	0.103	0.103

### Amoco

1st Quarter	1987	1986
Revenue	\$5,910	\$5,910
Net Inc.	\$260	331.8
Per Share	1.02	1.28

### Asarco

1st Quarter	1987	1986
Revenue	\$221.3	\$221.4
Net Inc.	(\$2.7)	(\$2.9)
EPS	(\$0.02)	(\$0.03)

### Barnes Group

1st Quarter	1987	1986
Revenue	\$712	\$712
Net Inc.	0.49	0.55
Per Share	0.40	0.52

### Briggs & Stratton

2nd Quarter	1987	1986
Revenue	\$207.5	\$191
Net Inc.	1.17	1.32
EPS	0.58	0.64

### Capital Cities/ABC

1st Quarter	1987	1986
Revenue	\$525.2	\$519.2
Net Inc.	1.43	0.12
EPS	0.12	0.01

### Boxter Travenol Lab.

1st Quarter	1987	1986
Revenue	\$1,110	\$1,240
Net Inc.	0.10	0.02
EPS	0.05	0.01

### Bryce & Stratton

9 Month	1987	1986
Revenue	\$572.1	\$506.2
Net Inc.	29.1	29.1
EPS	1.38	2.01

### Chicago Milwaukee

1st Quarter	1987	1986
Revenue	\$1.2	\$1.5
Net Inc.	0.37	0.44
EPS	0.19	0.22

### Clift Financial

1st Quarter	1987	1986
Revenue	\$1.0	\$1.8
Net Inc.	0.54	0.64
EPS	0.27	0.32

### Dow-Corning

1st Quarter	1987	1986
Revenue	\$305.1	\$245.5
Net Inc.	30.1	22.6

### Dravo

1st Quarter	1987	1986
Revenue	\$168.1	\$178.0
Net Inc.	10.14	0.01
EPS	0.06	0.00

### Ecolab

2nd Quarter	1987	1986
Revenue	\$210.5	\$113
Net Inc.	10.3	10.3
EPS	0.57	0.57

### Electronic Data Sys.

1st Quarter	1987	1986
Revenue	\$1,040	\$972.0
Net Inc.	64.6	44.6
EPS	0.33	0.24

### Emhart

1st Quarter	1987	1986
Revenue	\$402.4	\$397.6
Net Inc.	28.0	16.6
EPS	0.70	0.47

### E-Systems

1st Quarter	1987	1986
Revenue	\$314.3	\$248.9
Net Inc.	16.6	12.3
EPS	0.53	0.47

## ESPRIT SICAV

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ECU 4.25 per share will be paid against coupon number 1 of the bearer certificates, from April 24, 1987.

This dividend is payable at the office of:  
Banque Privee Edmond de Rothschild S.A. - Luxembourg Branch  
20, Boulevard Emmanuel Servais  
2535 LUXEMBOURG</



JF 21/11/87

**BUSINESS ROUNDUP****COMPANY NOTES**

**AGA AB**, the Swedish industrial gas company, said it was making a cash bid of 466 million francs (\$77.4 million) for the French gas group Dufour et Igon. It valued its bid at 3,500 francs per share, substantially more than offers this month by Carbur et Matériaux de Spain and Linde AG of West Germany.

**Allegheny Beverage Corp.** of Maryland said it had signed a letter of intent to sell its Service America Corp. to Morgan Lewis & Biddle Inc. for \$500 million.

**American Telephone & Telegraph Corp.** said it had been awarded a \$20 million contract by the Pentagon to manufacture a highly advanced type of gallium arsenide computer chip that experts say will be a key element in space-based arms and nuclear weapons.

**Apple Computer Inc.** of California declared an initial cash dividend of 12 cents and a 2-for-1 stock split on shares held as of May 15.

**BASF AG**, the West German chemical manufacturer, said it would invest about \$30 million Deutsche marks (\$183 million) over the next two years to build five plants and more than double the diphenyl methane diisocyanate-making capacity of its BASF Antwerp NV subsidiary in Belgium.

**British Aerospace PLC's** acquisition of state-owned Royal Ordnance and the merger of Booth PLC and Pitard Group PLC, both leather manufacturers, will not be referred to the monopolies commission by the British Trade Department said.

**British Petroleum Co. PLC** shareholders voted in favor of the \$7.4 billion bid for the minority shares in its American subsidiary, Standard Oil Co. BP also said it had applied to list its ordinary shares on the Tokyo stock exchange and that it expected the listing to be effective by August.

**Fairchild Semiconductor Corp.** of California said that its wafer fabrication plants in Nagasaki, Japan, and Wasserburg, West Germany, were for sale. Fairchild itself is being offered for sale by Schlumberger Ltd., which is trying to abandon the semiconductor business.

**ITV Corp.** said its missiles and electronics division near Dallas had been given a three-year, \$80 million contract to continue development of an extended missile system for the Strategic Defense Initiative.

**Nippon Steel Corp.** said it would begin marketing this summer 32-bit work-station computers supplied by Nihon Sun Micro Systems KK, a wholly owned unit of Sun Micro Systems of the United States.

**Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp.** is considering joining American Telephone & Telegraph Co. in bidding to install electrical and communications systems at the new Kansai airport in Japan.

### **Knoedler Modarco S.A.**

#### **Notice of Ordinary Meeting of Stockholders to be held on May 12th, 1987.**

Notice is hereby given of the annual meeting of stockholders of Knoedler Modarco S.A. on May 12th, 1987 at M. Knoedler and Co., 19 East 70th Street, New York at 10:00 a.m. local time for the following agenda:

1. Report on the activities of the company on fiscal year 1986
2. auditor's report
3. Vote on approval of the account and the auditor's report
4. Allocation of the net results of fiscal year 1986
5. Discharge to the Board of Directors
6. Election of Directors
7. Appointment of auditors
8. Miscellaneous

The 1986 annual report is at the disposal of stockholders as of May 5th, 1987 at the Banque Paribas (Suisse) S.A., Geneva (and its branches in Basle, Lugano and Zurich) where admission cards for the ordinary meeting can be withdrawn against common shares on deposit until May 7th, 1987.

By order of the Board of Directors  
Dr. Armand HAMMER  
Chairman

## "To catalyse is to accelerate the birth of something new."

Neste is a dynamic and expanding oil, energy and chemical corporation.

Neste excels in three basic phenomena: combustion, catalysis and polymerisation. Our detailed knowledge of these phenomena is put to practical use in developing products and exploring new potential applications of energy and chemicals.

### Catalysis requires top-level know-how

Catalysis is concerned with the controlling and accelerating chemical changes. It permits the fundamental control of man-made materials and, for this reason is the main focus of attention of Neste's R&D work. As experts in catalysis for oil-refining and petrochemical industry, we offer our customers top-quality oil products, polymers and chemicals, and also special products that demand the highest level of technology.

Neste's expertise in catalysis extends from basic oil-refining processes to polymerisation processing for the finest plastics. Electrically conducting plastics comprise one of our special fields.

One current area of research deals with electrochemical storage of energy in polymer batteries.

### Active in the international community of scientists

Neste's know-how is becoming wider, deeper and more international. Our research and development extends from basic research right through to production.

In terms of the industrial application of science, Neste is one of Scandinavia's most advanced corporations. Our collaboration with institutes and universities in various parts of the world is extensive. With business units in 30 countries and an active role in the international scientific community, we have a wealth of con-

Lars Göddo, Doctor of Technology,  
Manager of Physics Research, Neste Oy

tacts and scientific knowledge at our disposal. Neste's experts are highly regarded in the energy and chemical fields throughout the world.

### Human resources are invaluable

Advanced technology creates the key to Neste's continued success. We believe that people are the most important resource in research and development. In skilled hands technology is a perfect tool.

Our advanced technical know-how and skills can offer you and your company new exciting opportunities.

We are constantly looking for new opportunities and partners to co-operate with in our own special areas. If you are interested in Neste, send us your business card or post this coupon to the following address: Neste Oy, New Ventures, Kellaniemi, 02150 Espoo, Finland.

I would like to know more about Neste's activities in:  
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### The largest industrial company in Finland

Present in more than 30 countries  
 Divisions: Oil (refining, trading and exploration), chemicals (petrochemicals, industrial chemicals and plastics), shipping, batteries, gas, technology  
 Personnel: 10,000  
 Turnover in 1986: USD 5.3 billion

**NESTE**



## CURRENCY MARKETS

## Dollar Rises Ahead of U.S. GNP Data

**LONDON** — The dollar strengthened Wednesday in quiet European trading, aided by market anticipation that first-quarter figures to be released Thursday would show a healthy increase in the U.S. gross national product.

Most dealers predicted that the report would show that GNP, a measure of the total output of the nation's goods and services, rose 3 to 4 percent in the first quarter compared with a 1.1-percent gain in the previous three months.

A Tokyo market rumor that the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank might raise its discount rate Wednesday to bolster the dollar was another supportive factor, although most European dealers were skeptical about such a move. A spokesman for the Fed in Washington declined to comment on the rumor.

London Dollar Rates	West.	East.
Deutsche mark	1.0456	1.0445
French franc	1.2070	1.2040
Japanese yen	1.0450	1.0425
Swiss franc	1.0490	1.0475
French franc	0.6727	0.6729

year high of \$454.30 dollars an ounce.

The gold price had dipped to \$445.50 by Wednesday's afternoon's fixing, as some investors sought to take quick profits. The flurry of gold sales was fueled by the advance of the dollar, dealers in precious metals said.

Clayton K. Yettler, the U.S. trade representative, warned meanwhile in Tokyo that the yen would rise further in the years ahead unless Japan opened its markets to imports.

He confirmed that he had told the secretary-general of the Japanese Socialist Party on Wednesday that the dollar could fall to 100 yen if Japan kept its markets closed. But he emphasized he was dramatizing the situation and did not mean the figure to be taken literally.

In London, the dollar closed at 1.8245 Deutsche marks, up from 1.8145 DM on Tuesday, and at 142.40 yen, up from 142.35. The currency also rose against the British pound, which closed at \$1.6270, down from \$1.6340.

The dollar's persistent weakness in recent months amid concern over the U.S. budget and trade deficits has helped boost the price of gold bullion, which was fixed Tuesday morning in London at a four-

## TRADE:

## No Accord

(Continued from Page 1)  
and the status of legislation in Congress as former Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe continued to press his campaign to get the sanctions rescinded.

## Baldridge Warns Chinese

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldridge said in Beijing that China's textile exports to the United States were growing too fast, Reuters reported Wednesday.

"In one year, Chinese textile exports to the United States have shot up 65 percent," he said before the U.S.-China Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade.

"We hope that China recognizes that growth of that magnitude cannot continue, particularly in view of the stringent limits placed on our other suppliers," he said.

And what to acquire? Navistar's leaders are offering virtually no hints about the kinds of acquisitions they may be seeking, or on the timing.

"Most of our focus," said Mr. Cotting, "is now on areas that are closer to the kind that could benefit from our kind of culture and management know-how and our knowledge base."

"They would tend to be businesses that are manufacturing businesses, probably industrial-type products rather than consumer products. We'll keep looking in those areas, and if we find some combinations there that would be good and make a lot of sense, then we'll give them serious consideration," he said. "If we don't, we'll look at other areas."

## NAVISTAR: Truck Maker Shifts Out of Reverse, Regains Thirst for Growth

(Continued from first finance page)  
equity, so that we have a little more financial flexibility now than we did before."

The restructuring had one more feature, which was put into place last week: It turned Navistar International into a holding company, with its existing truck and engine operations as a subsidiary, to give the company more maneuvering room for acquisitions.

Baldridge gave us more flexibility to diversify our business if we choose to do so," Mr. Cotting said. It would "allow us to operate any acquired businesses as separate, fairly independent subsidiaries with their own operating policies and employee relations and compensation policies that have been designed to really enable them to be very competitive in their markets."

That would allow Navistar to buy something profitable and operate it for a period without a tax liability, yielding additional profits to put back into the business.

Because of its financial restructuring, Navistar is in good shape to make a fairly sizable acquisition. Although it is unlikely to undertake any sort of stock swap because it currently has a huge 237 million common shares outstanding, its newly lowered debt-equity ratio makes it feasible for Navistar to borrow to fund takeovers.

Navistar has something else going for it financially. Because of its huge losses in the early 1980s, the company is carrying around nearly \$2 billion in potential tax-loss carry-forwards, giving it the ability to shelter the income of anything it acquires.

That would allow Navistar to buy something profitable and operate it for a period without a tax liability, yielding additional profits to put back into the business.

Mr. Cotting gives no indication of when Navistar will begin trying to make acquisitions.

"We're ready today," he said, but added. "We don't have a specific timetable. Good acquisitions aren't done on specific timetables."

Analysts believe that the company will delay any move until late this year, after it has negotiated a new contract with its key union, the United Auto Workers.

The United Auto Workers is trying to negotiate for flat wages or minimal increases without the union complaining that the company is spending its money on other businesses. With the contract behind it, the company will then be free to start shopping.

In the meantime, Navistar is still looking to wring profits out of the truck and engine businesses. Al-

though as International Harvester it was primarily known as a tractor maker, the company built up an impressive franchise over the years in heavy-duty long-haul trucks and in medium-sized trucks.

Overall, it leads the North American truck industry with a 27.1 percent share of the market in the fast-growing market for diesel-powered medium trucks, it commands a 47.3 percent share.

However, those numbers are somewhat tarnished by the depressed state of the American truck market. Deregulation, high costs and other factors have steadily reduced the overall market for medium- and heavy-duty trucks in recent years, leaving Navistar and its competitors fighting for pieces of a smaller pie.

## STEEL: Italy's State-Run Steelmaker Braces for Cuts

(Continued from first finance page)  
"said Mr. Helin. "That's why they're making money today."

In contrast, Finisider, the world's No. 3 producer after Nippon Steel Corp. and U.S. Steel Corp., with an output last year of 13 million tons, slashed its work force by 47,500 people, or 40 percent, starting in 1983. Capacity has been trimmed by a quarter, to 14.9 million tons a year.

But despite the cutbacks, Finisider lost 10.5 million lire during that period. And, according to the EC, it got government subsidies of 11.3 billion European currency units (\$9.9 billion).

Now, says Finisider, another

15,000-job cutback, or 18 percent of its work force, and new capital of 1.7 trillion lire from IRI are needed between now and 1989.

About half of the proposed job cuts will come at the Nuovo Ital sider division, which is based in the southern port city of Taranto. It accounts for 86 percent of the country's output of hot flat steel.

The division had a loss of \$70 billion lire last year as sales fell by 10 percent, to 4.575 trillion.

Bagnoli, the Naples-based Finisider plant that makes steel coil, is cited by analysts as the other plant most likely for deep cutbacks. It has been held to half its capacity, or to 1.2 million tons, by EC

quotas, and lost about 150 billion lire in 1986.

Mr. Aldrovandi said that beyond the job reductions, Finisider will aim to coordinate joint production and marketing ventures with private companies.

For example, parts of Bagnoli could be matched with the private Falck group. The Delaisier carbon and specialty steels could team up with the private Lucchini group.

Naples and Taranto already suffer from heavy unemployment, and the steel unions are expected to bargain hard for special incentives and early retirement provisions.

## Fannie Mae Given Go-Ahead on New Security

New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — The Reagan administration has permitted the Federal National Mortgage Association to begin underwriting a new kind of mortgage-backed security, but put the agency on notice that it must move swiftly toward complete privatization.

Fannie Mae, as the government-sponsored agency is also known, is now a publicly traded company that buys mortgages from lenders both for its own portfolio and for sale into the secondary market,

helping to provide adequate funds for further home lending.

Created with Congress in a \$2.5 billion line of credit at the Treasury, Fannie Mae places an implicit government guarantee on the mortgages it sells. Mortgage specialists say Fannie Mae's presence in the market has reduced mortgage rates to consumers by one-half to three-quarters of 1 percentage point.

Samuel R. Pierce Jr., secretary of the Housing and Urban Development Department, said in his decision Tuesday that Fannie Mae

must help the department in a privatization study to be completed by Oct. 1, and required Fannie Mae to reduce its debt burden substantially over the next two years.

Mr. Pierce said Fannie Mae could issue \$15 billion of real estate mortgage-investment conduits, or Remics, in the next 15 months.

Remics are essentially securities collateralized by pools of mortgages, broken down into several classes of maturities and yields.

Mr. Pierce set the minimum Fannie Mae Remics at \$100,000.

Wednesday's OTC Prices									
NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press									
	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Vid.	Sales in 12 Month	100% High	100% Low	3 P.M. Chg.
A									
ADC & S	16	15	125	29	194	1,940	16	14	-16
ADM	17	16	125	29	194	1,940	16	14	-16
ADM-B	16	15	125	29	194	1,940	16	14	-16
ADM-C	24	23	125	29	194	1,940	24	23	-16
ADM-D	24	23	125	29	194	1,940	24	23	-16
ADM-E	114	113	125	29	194	1,940	114	113	-16
ADM-F	114	113	125	29	194	1,940	114	113	-16
ADM-G	114	113	125	29	194	1,940	114	113	-16
ADM-H	114	113	125	29	194	1,940	114	113	-16
ADM-I	114	113	125	29	194	1,940	114	113	-16
ADM-J	114	113	125	29	194	1,940	114	113	-16
ADM-K	114	113	125	29	194	1,940	114	113	-16
ADM-L	114	113	125	29	194	1,940	114	113	-16
ADM-M	114	113	125	29	194	1,940	114	113	-16
ADM-N	114	113	125	29	194	1,940	114	113	-16
ADM-O	114	113	125	29	194	1,940	114	113	-16
ADM-P	114	113	125	29	194	1,940	114	113	-16
ADM-Q	114	113	125	29	194	1,940	114	113	-16
ADM-R	114	113	125	29	194	1,940	114	113	-16
ADM-S	114	113	125	29	194	1,940	114	113	-16
ADM-T	114	113	125	29	194	1,940	114	113	-16
ADM-U	114	113	125	29	194	1,940	114	113	-16
ADM-V	114	113	125	29	194	1,940	114	113	-16
ADM-W	114	113	125	29	194	1,940	114	113	-16
ADM-X	114	113	125	29	194	1,940	114	113	-16
ADM-Y	114	113	125	29	194	1,940	114	113	-16
ADM-Z	114	113	125	29	194	1,940	114	113	-16
ADM-1	114	113	125	29	194	1,940	114	113	-16
ADM-2	114	113	125	29	194	1,940	114	113	-16
ADM-3	114	113	125	29	194	1,940	114	113	-16</td



## SPORTS

*Hawks Fulfill Tall Order, Soar to the Top*

By Ira Berkow

New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — When Mike Fratello — who says he is 5-foot-7 (.70 meters), and is short enough to have once been turned down for a National Basketball Association head coaching job because of his height — when Mike Fratello, now the coach of the Atlanta Hawks, stands next to 7-footers Tree Rollins or Kevin Willis and gives them instructions, it looks as if he's calling up to the second floor.

Willis was angry and frustrated after being taken out of a playoff game against Detroit last year. He blew a play, knew it, and Fratello yanked him. Willis stormed to the sidelines and slammed his foot through a chair. Fratello (who in a pinch could probably pass for 5-6) fined him \$250 for possession of a heavy foot.

The Hawks lost that game and were ahead, two games to one, in the three-of-five-game series. The next game was in Detroit.

"We were all kind of down," said Glenn Rivers, the point guard. And Willis, a young, muscular power forward on a young, swift team, seemed about to enter into a funk. The team noted that not at all, since Willis, when going well, was putting up, as one player described, "Kevin McHale numbers."

The following day at the workout, the players started with their customary stretching exercises. Willis was on his back and twisting a leg at the free-throw line when Fratello, at mid-court, suddenly broke into a mad dash — right for Willis. The other players watched with amazement. The little coach leaped into the air and landed smack atop the startled player.

"One — two — three! Win!" shouted Fratello, and rose triumphantly from the pinning. Willis blinked, then broke out in laughter. After a tense and uncertain moment, so did the rest of the team.

The Hawks, relaxed and lifted, won the next game and the playoff series, but lost the next series, four games to one, to the formidable and experienced Boston Celtics, who went on to beat Houston for the league championship.

Atlanta will open in 1987 post-season campaign on home Friday night against Indiana. Last Sunday, the Hawks, a team that Fratello has molded (and, to an extent, wrestled) into one of the best and most exciting in the NBA, played its final regular-season game against the Celtics in Boston. Atlanta had won nine straight games and 24 out of its last 27, but lost the finale, 118-107.

The Hawks, with a 57-25 record, won the Central Division of the Eastern Conference; the Celtics (59-23) cruised to the Atlantic Division title. The teams split their six-game season series. "They're still plenty tough, of course," said forward Dominique Wilkins about the Celtics, "but we're learning what it takes to win."

Atlanta's 57 victories prove that it is franchise record, established last Thursday. The Hawks were down by 14 points in the fourth quarter to the Chicago Bulls, the group led by Michael Jordan — who that night would score 61 points.

"It was borderline," Fratello recalled. "I knew we could either fall behind by 22 points, or come back to win; I knew they were thinking, 'Can we really do it? I just had to get them feeling that they could come back.'

"They're letting us in the game still," he told the team in his raspy voice, above the din of the crowd during a time-out. "We can get it done. This is what we work for." These moments, "we can't go off into individual parts. O.K.? We're a team — remember, team."

They followed the advice of their frizzy-haired, baggy-eyed and effervescent 40-year-old coach. They effectively swarmed and dou-ble-teamed Jordan, and worked for the best possible shot; they won, 117-114.

Setting the record in Chicago may have had special meaning to Fratello. For it was in Chicago four years ago that, as an assistant coach with the New York Knicks, he was interviewed for the Bulls' vacant head coaching position.

The team's general manager asked him, referring to his height, how he could demand respect from his players. "You don't demand respect," said Fratello. "you earn it."

It was a good, succinct answer — the kind that could get you into "Barber's Familiar Quotations," or at least a television commercial

**Mike Fratello, Atlanta's 5-foot-7 coach, when asked how he could demand respect from his players: 'You don't demand respect. You earn it.'**

in their place were people like Willis, whom some had tried to discourage Fratello from drafting because he was an unproven talent; and Spud Webb, who had been dropped in the pre-season by Detroit; and a long-range shooter, Mike Mcgee, obtained in a trade with the Los Angeles Lakers, and Cliff Livingston and Antoine Carr, forwards who came from Detroit in a trade for Dan Roundfield.

Rivers and Randy Witman, the starting guards, and Rollins and Wilkins are the only players left from Fratello's first year in Atlanta.

The depth — which also includes Jon Koncak, a second-year center, and John Battle, a second-year guard — enables the Hawks to play 10 or 11 men consistently.

Rivers is one of the leading assists men in the league, and Witman has an uncanny jump shot that is often released after he slips in and around a forest of picks and screens. "Witman," said Willis Reed, Atlanta's assistant coach, "reminds me of Bill Bradley."

When he was married last summer in Milwaukee, Rivers wore with his tuxedo a pair of pink Converse high-top sneakers, to match his wife's pink gown, naturally. The bridegroom's party wore black high-top sneakers. The looseness, the delightfully unconventional spirit, that marked that wedding is reflected — along with a decided tenacity — in the basketball team.

It begins with the coach, who considered one of the best prepared in the game and whose force of personality and genuine concern for the players is respected and reaps results.

At the end of the first year, Fratello sat down with Wilkins, then a great but unrefined talent. "In fact," said Fratello, "Nique was perceived as being out of control as a player and self-centered. I said to him, 'What do you want out of the NBA, what are you yearning for?'

"He said, 'I want to play for a winning team — a team with a chance to go all the way. I want to make the all-star team and I want to make all-NBA.' I said to him, 'OK, let me tell you what you have to do to improve on, and in turn to help this team — you have to work on your perimeter game; you've got to handle the ball better, especially when you put it on the floor; you've got to improve your defense and you have to understand when to pass and when to shoot — see the court.'

Two seasons later Wilkins, is with a winning team. And last year he made the all-star team for the first time, made the all-NBA first team and was the league's highest scorer.

"After last season, I went to Nique and said, 'We know you can score,'" said Fratello, "and we won 50 games. But obviously it's not enough. The overall game still has to be improved."

And Wilkins has responded. His scoring has dropped only a little — he was second in the league with a 29-point average (it was 30 last season). But the team has more victories.

Although Webb has been injured for much of this season — he appears healthy now — he is still one of the treats of the league. He is listed as 5-foot-7, though may be only 5-6. "The good thing about having Spud on the team," said Fratello, "is that we can exchange clothes on road trips."

The man Reed calls the "catalyst" of the team is Tree Rollins (born Wayne Monte Rollins, but never, ever called that anymore). Rollins is 7-1, and primarily a defensive and shot-blocking ace. He has helped lead the Hawks to the best defensive record in the NBA with an average of 102.8 points allowed per game. He broke a big toe in January, was out for a few weeks, but is back.

Rollins hopes to lengthen only the season, as does his short coach and the rest of the Hawks — the tall, the small, those of assorted sizes and those who fancy pink sneakers at weddings.

**Tree Rollins, Atlanta's "catalyst," hammering the ball past Boston's Larry Bird.**

**NBA Gives Franchises To 4 Cities**

By Gerald Eskenazi

New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — Joe Klecko and Roger McDowell are two of New York's notable invalids. In other cities, in other sports, in other hospital beds or in trainers' rooms, dozens of other major-league athletes face similar problems and decisions.

And because they are great athletes and because the financial and competitive fortunes of their teams rise and fall with their presence or absence, their return is a prime concern of the team physician.

Klecko, the New York Jets' Pro Bowl defensive linemen, needed reconstruction after having been cleared by the team doctor to play following an earlier injury.

McDowell, the Met's top relief pitcher, had had a slight hernia that the team physician said could be aggravated in spring training. That is what happened; McDowell was forced to undergo surgery that will keep him sidelined until June.

Neither player is raising a question of medical competence. Each contended that he was informed of the risks and that the decision to play was based on sound judgment.

"Dr. Bart Nisonson told me how difficult rehab would be," said Klecko. "Even when I returned, I knew I was taking a chance."

McDowell said: "I was talked to first about the injury. I asked the doctor if I could get through the year, and he said he didn't think there would be a problem. I still trust the Mets."

Still, the club doctor has a difficult balancing act — he's paid by the club, but his legal and ethical responsibility is to his patient. Can he separate his employer's needs from his patient's welfare?

"No one is implying the athlete is being shorthanded," said Dr. Gary Wadler. "But it is realistic to expect objectivity."

Wadler is the physician at the U.S. Open tennis championships.

"Is the physician really neutral?" he asked. "If I'm on the firing line, I have to choose between good medicine and getting a player ready. I'd be listening to two drummers. You're working for a club whose objective is to win."

But Dr. James A. Nicholas, the orthopedist who has been with the Jets since their creation in 1960 and who has also served as surgeon for the Knicks and Rangers, sees his dual role as an asset.

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is from the physician on the field," he said. "I understand that some people think we're biased. But you've got to see a player on the sideline. You've got to know some-

thing more about him than the physical — his tolerance to pain, his emotional makeup. The obligation to the player is that of a patient-doctor relationship.

It may be paradoxical to the average person that you're exposing a player to risk. But as a physician, you look at it the same way as you'd talk to the head of a corporation who's got hypertension and angina but who wants to continue working. You tell him the risk."

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**Leafs, Oilers Win Openers**

United Press International

**NEW YORK** — The opening games of the National Hockey League's Smythe and Norris Division finals took unexpected twists Tuesday night. The Edmonton Oilers and Winnipeg Jets played a

**NHL PLAYOFFS**

cautious game, and the Toronto Maple Leafs and Detroit Red Wings played a clean one.

In Edmonton, Alberta, Glenn Anderson blasted a 30-foot wrist shot through the pads of goalie Gonda Letham 36 seconds into overtime to give the Oilers a 3-2 victory in Game I of the best-of-seven Smythe series.

Anderson picked up a loose puck outside the jet blue-line, skated down the right wing and fired a shot at Berubeau while using defensemen Tim Watters as a screen. Earl Monroe and Spencer Haywood went outside the team to have surgery.

The National Football League Players Association is not happy with the team-physician concept, especially with the fact that the team doctor certifies that an injured player has recovered sufficiently to be dropped. An injured player has to be paid until he recovers. If the player disagrees with the diagnosis, he can appeal.

George Young, the vice president and general manager of the Giants, who had a relatively injury-free campaign in 1986, said of his club: "We don't picture the medical people as employees of the Giants. We don't pay their malpractice insurance. They do. We want our players to understand he practices as a private physician. I despise the phrase 'team doctor.'

"I don't overrule the doctors. Some people think we're not interested in players' well-being. But that's our product."

Toronto went ahead, 3-2, at 5:02 when Wendel Clark batted a rebound of Vaive's shot under a sliding Stefan.

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